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re times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator. he following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any of the debts per, viz : FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY BREND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and becolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

ion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINIOR OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES -- an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MARE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT." - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1350.

e same course. No people can be safely d with the power of taxing another peo-en they can be benefitted by the taxes imand a slaveholding people must be roman e, who will vo'unta Northern people, especially, it was ab-They are a great, but essentially a and avaricious people. of their institutions is utterly the institution of slavery. To of texation in their hands, and to use it to and aggrandize their section of the Union expense of the South, was a matter of ; and once let it be understood, by the conor the extension and existence of d their interference and hostility can hardly ondemned. We should remember that the a pursuits and modes of industry makes a hed difference in the characteristics of a peodifferent from an agricultural people. Ac-med to live and act in crowds, the latter are excitable and functical. But the great difbetween the North and the South results the institution of slavery. It is this which made a North and a South. It is this which two sections in the Union, and has raisa bitter rivalry between them. Sectional ism, in bringing the North upon the South ery useless to endeavor to ignore this rival-Wherever republics have been united in a federacy, it has existed, and has been the grand e of their dissolution. I assert, without fear id, in any Confederacy, ancient or modern, a separetal combination of rival interests and diags, than those which now exist in the United between the two great sections of the

ogress is now as omnipotent over us as the is Parliament endeavored to be over our an-des in its powers of legislation. Had we fol-red their example, and resisted the usurpations gress, war would not have followed, as in plation, but there would have been a peace onervatism enforced, such as took place in and in 1688. The Constitution, with its limand in 1688. The Constitution, with its lim-min, would have been preserved in full effici-and the meditated revolution, by consolida-would have been rolled back. But, by a long he of submission, the South now labors under of the most odious and dangerous despotisms er ruled a people. We are governed by a ly in Congress, irresponsible to us, vulgar natical, bating us and hating our institu-

is 1829, the South had stood firm in the mance of her right of equality in our Ter-es, the Union would not have been dissolved, ead we now be contending in Kansas for the ghts we then abandoned. If. in 1833, South a had persisted in her resistance to the Ta-1828, until she obtained the principle for the contended—taxation for revenue only ditution would have been restored on this at, and the Union, resting upon it, would stronger than ever. If SouthCarolina had r pledges to resist the Tariff of 1842, by Tariff of 1833 was faithlessly overthrown, d have settled all controversy upon this brever, and would have quelled the rising nti-slavery in the North, by manifesting effects, through the General Government If any of the Southern States bad

cheats. It is this cause which renders moderated by the considered as a sholished—that last check on the omnipotence of a majority in Congress, which has hepeless. If submitted to, it must go on, fulfilling its destiny of despotism, until it rolls the black tempest of emancipation upon the South. What the South wants is—the first great requisite of every people, and a stern necessity of a slave the form the south wants is—the first great requisite of every people, and a stern necessity of a slave the four affairs, what course should be the true state of our affairs, what course should be the true state of our affairs, what course should be the true state of our affairs, what course should be the true state of our affairs, what course should the South pursue!

In my humble judgment, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and shaping true, if the Representatives or that has been supposed a people must rule themselves. This is true, if the Representatives ruling are truly the Representatives of the people governed. But if South Carolinn—demand, in the approaching modifications of the tariff, that it shall be reduced at least to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last to the standard and principles of the year last of the proposed as a beolutely under the will of others as if they had a single despot over them. Such is practically now the case under the General Such is practically now the case under the General
Government. Northern Representatives, representing the interests and feelings of the Northern Union since the days of Washington.

The Constitution no longer exists as a restraining element of power, but a majority in Congress longer keep representatives in Congress! Even if we are not prepared to see the Union.

submission. It does prove that the manifestation of a resolute spirit of resistance is, and ever has been, the only means of checking the presumptuous aggressions of the North. But look to what we submitted before we manifested this spirit: The Fugitive Slave Act, nullified to all intents and purposes throughout the North in its practical operations, and citizens of the South beaten and murdered for attempting to enforce it; a majority of Abolitionists electing the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress—controlling all its Committees—and bold enough to defeat the Army Appropriation Bill, unless their policy shall be incorporated with it; emigrants armed and paid to appropriate Kansas, and an army raised to drive us out of it by force; slavery made the grand element of all politics at the North, on which turns all their elections, and the election of the President of the United States. When we made the infamous surrender of our rights, by submitting to the Compromise of 1850, who presumed to anticipate that these things could be within six years afterwards! Who forecold to the people that, within this brief period of time, the Southern States accept of them, in all patience and humility! Are there any remembrances of the past which they have not embittered, or feelings of affection which they have not contaged! Have they not, for a long course of years, put upon us indighted that, within this brief period of time, the Southern States would endure the humiliation of allowing the residue of the Constitution, and by their conduct towards us, if we were independent majority of the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution of the constitu

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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stated, I think quite sufficient to refute the probability of so desperate a course being resorted to. But admit that, in the licentiousness of folly, such a course had been pursued, it would only prove that under no circumstances could the Union be preserved. If resistance to keep it within its prescribed orbit could not save it, it is now plain that submission cannot save it, consistent with the rights and safety of the South.

Men are always prone to look at proximate causes, which are seldom the controlling causes of events. The great evil under which the South labors is not that she is wrongfully taxed by the Government; it is not slavery agitations resulting from the Fugitive Slave Act, or a denial of our capual rights in our Territories. These are evils, but they are results. The great cause which has produced the slavery agitation and unjust taxalon, and thus make the Tariff, such as South Carolina, by hor resistance in 1833, wrung, at least by statute, from the reluctant North, will hardly be a possibility. The expenditures will go on with increased lavishment and profligacy, in order that the high taxes of the Tariff might be produced the slavery agitation and unjust taxa-rion is that the Government has become consoli-dated. It is this cause which has made the limi-tations in the Constitution matter for derision. It is this cause which has made all compromises when the constitution matter for derision. It is this cause which has made all compromises were since the late transactions in Congress, may cheats. It is this cause which renders moderation be considered as abolished—that last check on the considered as abolished—that last check on the

element of power, but a majority in Congress longer keep representatives in Congress! Even if ways our destinies.

The late Presidential election might be appealed to as proving that we have a power in the Union which might yet reform it, and make us free under its Government. It does show the folly of our past submission. It does prove that the manifestation of a resolute spirit of resistance is, and ever has the order to the power of the general government? The withdrawal of the representatives of the State from Congress will enable them to be of more use, in the order means of checking the research condition of the Union, why sanction, by our representation, the acts of the order means of the condition of the State from Congress will enable them to be of more use, in the order means of checking the research condition of the Union, who are not prepared to secede from the Union, who are not prepared to s

be tain. If any of the Southern States had but descent from the high position of honor, dignity and strength once occupied by the South states and members of Construction of the southern States had but descent from the high position of honor, dignity and strength once occupied by the South states and members of Construction of the states are stated by the South states and members of Construction of the south states and members of Construction of the states and members of Construction of the states and members of Construction of the south states and members of Construction of

I know foll well, sir, that there are many in the South, even now, after an experience of forty ry of the negroes: although Canaan (on whom the years, who are prepared to do nothing, or to emcures was really pronounced) was not the ancestor brace new compromises. The vis inertiae of a of the negroes, but of the inhabitants of Syria. brace new compromises. The vis inertiæ of a slaveholding agricultural people is immense. Scattered and isolated, and accustomed, each man, to act and to rule for himself, combination for any purpose is most difficult of attainment. And then, there stand the two great natural allies of submission under all governments—gain and timidity. Money-makers of all kinds hate all changes, or fear all changes, which may disturb their gains; and timidity shrinks from any contest. But, will the man of gain tell me what his property will be worth to him or his children, if he continues in the Union under the control of abulitionism? Does he realize—first, the gradual depreciation of all property in the South from a sense of insecurity—then emigration—then a decline in power, whilst the North towers in omnipuepreciation of all property in the South from a sense of insecurity—then emigration—then a decline in power, whilst the North towers in omnipotence!—then, when enfeebled and dispirited, a vain struggle, and the South is abolitionized! Mose directs the Jews not to buy and sell their own brethren, but when they want slaves, to buy from among the heathen. He uses this language:

'All these things were done in order to provent the overthrow of an institution which you yourself admit to be divine. According to your self admit to be divine. graced his manhood and betrayed his country by an abject submission! Will the man of fears tell me which is the most dangerous, a government of the Southern States, united together by a common bond of institutions and pursuits; or a government of the present Union, under the control of the North, with all its sympathies, institutions and prejudices against us! Has he read the history of Hayti! Ins he travelled over Jamaica! If no high spirit of liberty can actuate him, will not his very fears rise up and bid him be hold and free! Break from the North, and give us a Southern confederacy, as you value honor, !prosperity, life itself. Those who have been watching and

endeavored to have counselled her to resist the usurpations of the general government to a practical enforcement and acknowledgment of her rights, and three times I have fallen beneath her condemnation. May I be pardoned if, from the declares himself ready to own slaves, 'if necessity condemnation. May I be pardoned if, from the declares himself ready to own slaves, 'if necessity depths of my retirement, with the blazing lights of experience before me, I venture once more to offer the same counsels, and to plead for that policy which has commanded the best energies of my potential and the same counsels, and to plead for that policy which has commanded the best energies of my potential and the same counsels. And the same counsels are the same counsels and to plead for that policy which has commanded the best energies of my potential and the same counsels. The same counsels are the same counsels and the same counsels are the same counsels. The same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels. The same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels. The same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels are the same counsels.

DENERACTORS OF THE HUMAN RACE. The Charles-ton Mercury says that the 'slave States, if left to themselves, would come to be regarded, as they de-serve to be, as benefactors of the human race; in the best sense, the friends of mankind.' There is no end to the pleasant things that our Southern friends say of themselves.

The absolute devotion of the Richmond Enquirer to the support and propagation of slavery is particularly edifying. In a late number that paper says: 'Slavery, and nothing but slavery has preserved our Union so far, or can preserve it hereafter. Without this institution, there would be no good reason for keeping together a confederation so inconveniently large.'

SELECTIONS.

From the Christian Examiner for November. PRES. LORD'S DEPENCE OF SLAVERY. [CONCLUDED.]

Dr. Lord asserts slavery to be also a positive inthe curse of Noah upon his son Ham and his pos-terity,—from the slavebolding of the Patriarchs,— from the Mosaic economy,—from the New Testa-ment,—and from the opinions and practices of Christians. On each of these points we would say

a few words.

In order to prove from the curse of Ham that slavery is a positive institution of revealed relig-ion, it would be necessary to show,—lst, that Noah had divine authority for pronouncing the curse; 2d, that that curse was slavery; and 3d, that this slavery was intended to be hereditary, and not merely the punishment of the individual. But Dr. Lord does not prove either of these three But Dr. Lord does not prove either of these three positions. There is not the least evidence that Noah spoke by any divine authority. He had just come out of a fit of drunkenness, which apparently still lingered about him; for instead of cursing Ham, who had been guilty of a disrespectful action, he cursed Canaan, one of Ham's four sons. Nor does it appear that this curse was fulfilled, but God showed apparently his disapproval of it by fulfilling the opposite. For Ham is supposed to have dwelt in Egypt, and instead of the Egyptians becoming the slaves of the Israelites, the Israelites became the slaves of the Egyptians. And instead become the slaves of the Especials, the Israelites, became the slaves of the Especials and of God interfering to establish slavery, we all know how he interfered to abolish slavery. Is it not curious that Dr. Lord should pass by the great fact of emancipation, in which the Supreme Being established abolition on the largest scale as a positive institution—that he should near by this and tive institution,—that he should pass by this, and insist on half a dozen words spoken by Noah in a fit of drunkenness? For if the Old Testament is the word of God, then by the miraculous deliverance of the Israelites, God has established immediate emuncipation as a positive institution of revealed religion. ed religion

But all this Dr. Lord evades. You would sup-pose he had never heard of such a thing as the Exodus. But on the curse of Ham (about which, however, nothing is said in the Old Testament) he dwells earnestly. Also, either by the nid of Mr. Layard, or by other means unknown to the rest of the world, he has found some antediluvian murringe records, and learned (what the Bible omits to mention) that Ham intermarried with the race of Cain. This supposed marriage of Ham he believes to be a good reason for the hereditary slave-

fire? Break from the North, and give us a Southern confederacy, as you value honor, !prosperity, iife itself. Those who have been watching and waiting and striving for Southern independence and a Southern Union—although at times their hearts may have died away within them in despair—have heard the late tumult at the North, mustering its power against the South, with rekindled hope and loftier resolutions. Oh! let the contest come! If true to ourselves, a glorious destiny awaits us, and the South will yet be a great, free and independent people!

In the views I have thus laid before you, your excellency will recognize that policy which I have advocated for twenty-eight years, and have contest come! If true to contest come! If true to contest come is a contest come is a contest come. If true to contest come is a contest come is a contest come is a contest come is a contest come. If true to contest come is a contest contest come is a contest cont

experience before me, I venture once more to offer the same counsels, and to plead for that policy which has commanded the best energies of my political life, and which it is my most ardent aspiration that I might be permitted to see consummated before I die.

Time admonishes us both, that what we are able to do, we should do quickly: whilst our children around us cannot but remind us of the high responsibilities which rest upon us, to transmit to them, untarnished and unimpaired, that heritage of freedom which we received from our fathers. You will do your part. Whether as chief magistrate of the State, or in the walks of private life, you will ever, I know, hold the honor of South Carolina to be higher and dearer than life. Relying on your personal friendship for an indulgent consideration of any errors you may perceive in the views I have presented. I remain your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant.

R. BARNWELL RHETT.

Benefactors of the Human Race. The Charleston Mercury says that the 'slave States, if left to the same to have his related to own slaves, provided they have an adequate 'hardness of heart.'

As a matter of course, Dr. Lord thinks its agreat proof that slavery is a positive institution of revealed religion, that neither Jesus nor his Apostles abrogated it in distinct terms. Nor did they abrogated it in distinct terms. Nor that we should abolish the usual distinctions in free society, and make all men follow the same trade or profession, therefore, argues this splendid logician, we can love our neighbor as ourselves, and yet buy and sell him as a slave. The law of love, says he, requires only that we should buy and sell him in a loving spirit; that we should regard him with benevolence while we sell him away from his wife and children; that we should in the purest philanthropy forbid him to read his Bible; that, if he attempts to escape, we should tenderly pursue him with bloodhounds, and sweetly stop him with a charge of buck-shot. For are not these what the President calls 'mere physical facts, and without moral charactor, except in reference to the intention with which they are performed?!

Thus does the President of Dartmouth College

accept the famous doctrine of the Jesuits concerning the Intention. To compel a man to work for you without wages for seventy years is, he thinks, a mere physical fact without moral character. If you do it in a wrong spirit, the act is a wrong one. But if you do it hecause you think him to be a descendant of the cursed race of Ham, whom God, he additionally to the service the program of the cursed race of of the cursed be a descendant of the cursed race of Ham, whom God has ordained to slavery, it then becomes a highly virtuous act, and indeed a Christian duty. So, likewise, 'to perpetuate and extend slavery' is right or wrong according to the motive from which it is done. If it he done by Mr. Calhoun, because he believes sincerely that the Union would be benefited by it, then it ought to be done. Then the law of love requires the annexation of Texas, and the establishment of slavery therein. But if it be done by Border Ruffians, 'from avarice, lust, or political ambition,' then the law of love forbids it. The result is, that, if you will only take care to maintain a good intention, you may do anything you will.

you will.
It is proper, however, to say, that Dr. Lord is It is proper, however, to say, that Dr. Lord is much opposed to the abuses of slavery, to its tyrannical and oppressive laws, and to the withholding from the slaves that which is just and equal. He does not specify these abuses; but compared with his ideal of 'slavery as it ought to be,' evidently thinks 'slavery as it is' an imperfect and unsatisfactory institution. But according to his own ethical theory, we do not see very well how he can find fault with these phases. For suppose that find fault with these abuses. For suppose that slaves are cruelly beaten and overworked, that families are separated and deprived of religious instruction; might not the slaveholder whom he re-bukes reply: Sir, these things are mere physical facts, without moral character except in reference to the intention with which they are performed. Now, our intention in doing this is good, for we find it impossible to sustain otherwise the institu-tion which you teach us to be divinely appointed both by natural and revealed religion. Such is the perverse desire for liberty in the deprayed human mind, that, without bloodhounds, whips, and riftee, we could not keep the descendants of Ham from ronning away. If we allowed them to read and write, we could not retain them in slavery. These things, therefore, which you call abuses, we believe to be essential to maintain the institution. We may be wrong, but such is our sincere belief. Our intention is therefore good, and, according to your doctrine, the facts themselves are not immor-al. We occasionally burn a negro alive, but it is done in order to maintain this divine institution,

al. We occasionally burn a negro alive, but it is done in order to maintain this divine institution, and therefore it is 'a mere physical fact without moral character.' It is true that in Kansas the people of Missouri have taken possession of the people of Missouri have taken possession of the people, and elected a legislature who have passed laws punishing with imprisonment and death the crime of speaking against slavery. It is true that they have destroyed presses, and burnt hotels, shot and hung and robbed and driven out of the Territory the emigrants who wished to make of it a Free State; but this has all been done because it was necessary to prevent the overthrow of this divine institution. These, therefore, are also 'mero physical facts with no moral character.' It is also true that free speech at Washington endangers the institution, and therefore it has become necessary to silence a Massachusetts Senator with the bludgeon. But when you consider our intention, you must admit that this assault on Mr. Sumper was not immoral. It was 'a mere physical ner was not immoral. It was 'a mere physical fact.' All these things were done in order to pre-

to righteousness and even to physical happiness in general, than its non-existence would have been. The great evil, according to him, is not to be found in slavery, but in freedom. He reserves the sever-ity of his rebuke and the sharpness of his satire, not for the despot nor for the tyrant, but for those not for the despot nor for the tyrant, but for those who wish to break every yoke and to let the oppressed go free. According to his view, it was not Pharaoh, but rather Moses, who was to be blamed. According to him, when Isaiah announced to the Jews that God required of them 'to relieve the oppressed,' and to 'let him go free,' and 'to break every yoke,' he was uttering 'a destructive fallacy.' He was acting like 'a romantic and excited person,' and his sympathies were 'one-sided and misdirected.' And when the Lord himself went about the land preaching deliverance to the captives, and announcing the brotherhood of man, there is no doubt that, if Dr. Lord had been present, he would have thought it 'very alarming.' Christ's offer of comfort and rest to all men, 'despite existing diversities of sects, nation, race, Christ's offer of comfort and rest to all men, 'despite existing diversities of sects, nation, race, position, capacity, intelligence, experience, relations, 'would have struck him as 'very rash and dangerous,' though very specious and flattering. It is difficult to read these two letters of Dr.

Lord without a certain and astonishment, and with

out a sinking of the heart. To defend as 'right in itself' a system which denies to the human being every right; to declare that to be 'an institution of natural religion' which all eminent philosophers, jurists, and moralists, with scarcely philosophers, jurists, and moralists, with scarcely an exception, have condemned as contrary to natural justice; to proclaim as 'n positive institution of revealed religion,' and as 'not inconsistent with the law of lave,' a system which reduces man to the level of the brute beast,—this courageous avowal of evil principle has been reserved for the President of a New England College, in a land of freedom, and for a minister of the holy Jesus in the middle of the nineteenth century! In an age of light, he has chosen darkness. The result, of freedom, and for a minister of the holy Josus in the middle of the nineteenth century! In an age of light, he has chosen darkness. The result, however, of his pamphlets will probably be, on the whole, good. For it is always necessary 'that the man of sin should be revealed,' that evil principles should be uttered, in order to be seen in all their enormity. The time had come, in the discussion of slavery, when it was necessary that some one should say all that could be said in defence of the principle, that it might be seen haw little there was to be said for it. By what fatality Dr. Lord was left to occupy this bad eminence of evil, we cannot say. His books will do good, though in a somewhat different way from that which he expects. They will stand as a beacon to warn men of the results to which we may be led by a theology divorced from humanity, by a logic which is not corrected by common sense, and by a system of doctrine which makes fear rather than love the essential motive power in religion. love the essential motive power in religion.

love the essential motive power in religion.

For when we trace to the bottom Dr. Lord's theory, we shall find, as always, the root of the moral system to lie in the theology. The view which one takes of God determines his view of man, of life, and of duty. There is one class of thinkers who regard God essentially as a Governor: snother class who look upon him essentially as a Father. But as the chief purpose of a governor is to restrain evil, while the chief purpose of a father is to develop good, man, according to the one view, is a being to be restrained, while,

secording to the other, he is a being to be educated. The idea of government suggests restraints and checks; the virtues desired in a subject are submission, obedience, humility. He who regards God chiefly as a ruler will think that he prefers even an chiefly as a ruler will think that he prefers even an obedience born of constraint to a more irregular obedience born of freedom. The very word Freedom becomes at last distasteful, always suggesting irregularity and license. Having thus made obedience to God to consist in the submission of a slave, it is not strange that slavery in its grossest out the submission of a slave. ward forms should become sanctified and respects

The opposite view, which looks upon God chiefly as a father, regards man not as a slave to be gov-erned, but as a soul to be unfolded, and looks upon life as a place of education. And here, immedilife as a place of education. And here, immediately and necessarily, comes in a sense of the value of liberty. Milton, in whose soul the love of liberty lay deep, and to whom life everywhere appeared a scene of free struggle and moral conquest over evil, says: 'Were I the chooser, a dram of well-doing should be preferred before many times as much the foreible hinderance of evil-doing. For God sure exteems the crowth and completing of our God sure esteems the growth and completing of on virtuous person more than the restraint of ten victious. And again, specking of Adam, he says Many there be that complain of Divine Providence. And again, specking of Adam, he says: there be that complain of Divine Providence for suffering Adam to transgress. Foolish tongues! when God gave him reason, he gave him freedom to choose, for reason is but choosing; he had else been a mere artificial Adam. We ourhad else been a mere artificial Adam. We our-selves esteem not of that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force; God therefore left him free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes; herein consisted his merit, herein the right of his reward, the praise of his abstinence.

Those who contend for the emancipation of the slaves, contend in this spirit, and for this reason. They believe in freedom as the essential element of virtue. They abhor slavery, not chiefly for its out-ward and material evils, though these are the in-evitable God-appointed marks of its foul nature, but mainly for the evil which it does to the Soul. They abhor it because it forbids human progress, and because it stupefies the human reason. If the negro slave in America is in a higher moral condi tion than he was in Africa, it is not his slavery which has made him so, but the surrounding freedom. It is because, though a slave, and in spite of slavery, he drinks in some of the blessed in-fluences of mental and moral liberty belonging to that happier race around him. No thanks to those that happier race around him. No thanks to those who made him a slave, or who keep him so, for this. It was a great blessing to Joseph, that he was sold as a slave into Egypt; but it was not his being a 'slave, but his being in Egypt, which brought the blessing. 'Howbeit, ye meant it for evil, but the Lord turned it to good.' It was by the providence of God, and for the good of the evil, but the Lord turned it to good. It was by the providence of God, and for the good of the world, that Jesus was put to death; but that is no excuse for Judas, Caiaphas, or Pilate. If those who persecuted the early Christians had defended their cruelty on the ground that 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church,' they would have argued just as Dr. Lord argues when he de-fends slavers on the ground that negroes are better fends slavery on the ground that negroes are better off in America than they would have been in Africa. Conceive of a Christian bishop, in the third century, writing a 'Letter of Inquiry to his Brother Ministers on Persecution.' He might have argued that persecution is an institution of God, ac-cording to natural religion, because it tends to check the tendency of the mind to error, because it keeps the Church humble and pure, and restrains the tendencies to evil which prosperity always unfolds. He might also argue that it was a 'posi-tive institution of revealed religion,' since Elijah, the great Prophet of God, destroyed four hundred and fifty of the priests of Baal, saying, 'Take the prophets of Baal, let not one escape.' He might have argued, that to burn a man at the stake for heresy, or to throw him to the lions for being Christian, 'is not inconsistent with the law of love'; since these 'are mere physical facts without moral character, except in reference to the in tention with which they are performed.' And the intention in the one case being to prevent a souldestroying heresy, and in the other case to prevent the Roman empire from being disturbed by new re-ligions, to persecute from these righteous and nevolent motives is truly virtuous and commend able,' and 'one of the methods by which good men become co-workers with God as benefactors of the world.' Surely there is not an argument used by Dr. Lord in defending slavery, which might not be used with yet greater force in defence of pagan and

used with yet greater force in defence of pagan and papal persecutions.

Such heresies as these cure themselves. But, in the mean time, there is no doubt that they do a great deal of harm. Tending to ultimate good, they yet produce necessarily much present evil. These writings of Dr. Lord will not strengthen slavery; but they will promote infidelity, furnish a handle to scoffers against Christianity, and tend to produce an opposite ultraism. When Dr. Lord argues that slavery is a 'nositive institution of reargues that slavery is a 'positive institution of rewealed religion,' no man will believe any more in slavery, but many will disbelieve in revelation. Those who defend iniquities like these out of the Bible, do more to promote infidelity than could be done by Voltaire, Paine, and Abner Kneeland, all together. They wound Christ in the house of his friends. We should consider the risk of a young man's becoming an infidel by going to Dartmouth College greater than from attending a course of lectures by Fanny Wright or Robert Owen. For Dr. Lord is doing his best to convince the young men under his charge that the Bible teaches a sys tem which tramples on human rights; which sells men and women and children on the auction-block; which separates husbands and wives; which pol lutes society, degrades labor, destroys the purity of woman; which tends to poverty and ignorance, freedom of speech, of the press, of the pulpit, and of the ballot-box; and which is moving on to the sure destruction of national peace and prosperity. If the young men at Dartmouth believe their teacher, as they naturally will the connaturally will, the consequence will be will disbelieve the Bible. We therefore that they will disbelieve the Bible. think it would be not much worse for a young man's Christianity to send him to an infidel club. than to let him go through Dartmouth College while it is under the charge of Dr. Lord. It has been a common thing to attack Harvard

eacefully! So Providence works out

Yours.

bludgeon-hearers, sprinkling the Senate Hall with blood, and insulting civilization with their infamy,

Mr. Sumner is to recover. He has gone through

Ruffians and

TRI-MOUNTAIN.

College on account of the Unitarian opinions held by a majority of its government. Parents have majority of its government. cen earnestly warned against sending their children to such an institution, although no one has ever been able to give a single instance of an attempt by any Cambridge Unitarian Professor on creed of an Orthodox student. If any suinstance could have been given, there is no doubt that it would have been brought forward. Instead of facts, it has always been necessary to argue from the supposed tendency of listening to the insuch teachers. But we would ask intelligent Orthodox men to decide which is worse. for a boy to listen to a lecture on Greek or As-tronomy from a Unitarian, or for the same boy to tronomy from a Unitarian, or for the same boy to be under a President who is such a fapatic for sla-very, that, not only in the lecture-room, but by re-peated publications, he defends that institution as divinely appointed, and as an important part both of natural and revealed religion ! We wish no harm to Dartmouth College, but rather good, in desiring that it may be speedily relieved from the injury of having at its head a man of such extreme and bitter fanaticism.

J. F. C.

From the New York Independent.

RECEPTION OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER. BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1856.

Would that it were in my power to reproduct for your readers the scene of last Monday! I can no more be done, than the spontaneous and accumulated enthusiasm of a human multitude can be poured into an inkstand. Men who know very the powers and the limits of language, and whose names are known to the world, through their own mastery of it, said to one another that even-We are glad that our own eyes have see this; for no report, no description, however graphic or full, could show it as it was.' Charles Sumner came into Boston on a quiet errand—to drop a vote for the principles he had so elequently advocated, and for which he had so cheerfully suffered. But be came with the united honors of a hero, a states man, a scholar, an orator, a martyr; and it was not strange the people met him as they did. actual history of the preparations made to receive him would fix upon the demonstration even a more remarkable character than it bore in its appeara Up to the middle of the preceding week, it remained extremely doubtful whether he would hav physical strength to undertake the journey with any degree of safety. His medical advisers were divided in opinion as to the probable effects. His

own consistent and irrepressible determination to THE LIBERATOR. leave no single act undone, which could in any way promote the great end that is dearer to him than life, overruled every objection, and on Friday it became definitely known in Boston that he might be expected. Having been carefully kept from public observation on the way, and carried from a railroad station in Dorchester to Cambridge by a private conveyance, in order that no unnecessary excitement might attend his excitation. No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.

compelled conveyance, in order that no unnecessary excitement might attend his arrival, he passed the Sabbath at Cambridge, very quietly, with his intimate and cordial friend, the poet Longfellow, as sincere a lover of liberty as himself. I have been told, that at the principal places on the Springfeld and New Haven road—the route which he did not take the sudden ways of his caracteristics. and New Haven road—the route which he did not take—the sudden news of his contemplated visit had collected crowds of people, hoping to see him as he passed through. On Monday morning he was taken to the residence of A. A. Lawrence, Esq., in Brookline—a gentleman whose hospitality on this occasion was the more signal, in that he is known to be a Fillmore Whig, but whose liberal and hearty sympathy with the cause of the Free State men in Kansas has naturally drawn him industry and wealth, education and intellistence, religious and moral advancement, and general a moral fellowship with his distinguished guest. Compiled from Official Documents. Boston: Pub-

a moral fellowship with his distinguished guest. In the vicinity of his mansion, the country was early astir with carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians—men, women and children—many of whom joined the long procession when it moved. Of the joined the long procession when it moved. Of the subsequent proceedings, of the progress of the escort of eminent men through Brookline village and Roxbury, of the elevated and sterling characters of those that took part in this suburban welcome, of the brilliant display at the reception at the Boston line, of the immense cavalcade that there formed and conducted the guest to the Capitol, of the immense characters are considered from whatever stand-point, is all that is implied by such terms as a cancer, a plague-spot, a subsequent proceedings, of the grant proceedings, of the grant proceedings, of the proceedings, of the grant proceedi signs of substantial worth and superior intelligence mildew, a curse, &c. &c. ; that there is not a redeem stamped on the faces and forms of this vast array ing feature about it; that it is the destroyer of wealth, of horsemen, of the hearty shouts, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and all other manifestations of joy, that enlivened the whole course of the march; of the throngs of persons of both sexes that overflowed the sidewalks and poured everybody into the streets, filled the balconies and windows, and array and courts.

This work is as opportune as it is valuable. It makes a special themselves into every vacant area and courts.

rayed themselves into every vacant area and courty ard; of the evergreens that were strewn in the way; of the schools of young girls that came out dressed in white and radiant with beauty; of the groups of orphan children; of the flowers that were showered incessantly from the houses of women till the barouche was literally heaped with south, its appearance at a time when a systematic attempt its appearance at bequets; of the ingenious devices and the signifi-cant mottoes, all expressive of the dominant love most productive of wealth, the best safeguard against of human liberty, and the reverence for human rights; of the suspension of common business and the arousing of uncommon emotions; of the singu-larly diversified condition and appearance, age and society as ruinous to all parties, and liberty as a curse culture, of those that pressed up to grasp the true patriot's hand; of incidents that started tears by their pathos, and laughter by their simple ardor:

Mercury, the New Orleans Delta, and other leading Mercury, the New Orleans Delta, and other leading of the indescribable pageant on Beacon street, and about the State House, when Massachusetts honorabout the State House, when Massachusetts honored herself by advancing, in the person of her Chief
Magistrate, to salute her brave son and defender
at the door of her halls of legislature; of the
other and final scene at the Senator's own dwellrica.' It is as though all the strumpets at the Five rica.' It is as though all the strumpets at the Five ing, where his noble form appeared before the multitude at one window, where the pale countenance of the venerable mother—attenuated, but lofty and frm, who had waited all these weary months alone, in agonizing suspense whether her motherly arms should ever greet again the stately form of her son appeared at the other, which the description of the stately form of her son appeared at the other. Points should, through journals of their own, affirm lewdness to be the most desirable, and virtue the most hateful state of society; or all burglars, pickpockets and highway robbers should insist that, without their professional assistance, no community could long ex--appeared at the other, amidst the deafening plaudits of the citizens; of the reluctance of the dense mass to disperse, and the final triumphant ist ; or all counterfeiters, thimble-riggers and sharpers should represent themselves to be the only honest mer close of the whole glorious day; of all this it is not necessary, at this date, to give any elaborate ed persons should claim to be the only rational class ed persons should claim to be the only rational class left in an insane world. Those knaves, lunatics, or What was most extraordinary in this whole reidiots, who thus attempt to glorify their bloody and joicing and jubilee of the city was that it was purely, and throughout, the result of individual feeling. In that regard, id on the sitate to pronounce it without precedent. Everybody knows that all great public processions are not only adorned, but brutal slave system, and to cover glorious freedom with infamy, may fancy they are thereby mightily strengthening the 'peculiar institution,' but none are actually composed, to a large extent, of organized

as time will fully demonstrate. bodies, military companies, fire engine companies, masonic and odd fellows' lodges, literary, scientific The anti-slavery movement has hitherto found its stoutest opponents at the North among the commercial or other societies, each one of which fills its ranks by a love of esprit du corps or local pride, and so and manufacturing classes, whose regard for the swells the aggregate number. Now not a single organized body, military or other, entered into the composition of the Sumner reception. Not one of the distinguished men present was even offered a place in the carriages provided, nor invited till the morning of the demonstration. Every man came because his own heart brought him. It was a simple the grand officing of now, a work to invite till the first hour to a candid examination of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sum of the subject in its industrial and economical because the sub ' almighty dollar' is as tenacious as it is blind, and who ple true grand offering of men's souls to justice, to subject in its industrial and economical bearings; they ple true grand offering of men's souls to justice, to courage, to truth, to humanity, and to one of the very foremost of living men. In this view, probably no public servant of the country, since Washington, was ever so greeted among his neighbors. The whole measure had a profound meaning, both as a manifestation of what is, and as an influence upon the future. It needed no unusual insight to see that as this ocean of enthusiasm rose into our streets, climbed Beacon street, dashed against all men's doors, and shook the foundations of the Capitol, with its living flood and its mighty of the Capitol, with its living flood and its mighty ket? They are your shrewd, calculating, long-headed voice, a certain class of the citizens were taking a lesson they had never received quite so impressivepractical business men, who are never led astray by lesson they had never received quite so impressive ly before. Depend upon it, certain gentlemen, who are too apt to measure the interests of the world by their private tastes, and to confine their world by their private tastes, and to confine their regards to the narrow circle of their own social the social of the social o sympathies, their literary culture and their com-mercial advantage, saw and felt that day, as never before, to what sublime and eternal melodies the of love; and so they reap the reward of speculators. heart of the people really beats. Taken in con-nection with the voice of the bullot-box the day fol-sure in the universe than this :- other things being lowing, the demonstration inspired a new hope for equal, that community will be the most prosperous and the country, a firm assurance of a united North, and thus a deeper confidence in the preservation of the Union and its blessings. At the same moment, old wrongs were partially atomed for. Mr. Sumper, for all his terrible sufferings, so infamously insisting free schools for all—the other leaving the massflicted, so patiently borne, was then avenged-how of the people without any educational facilities. Who its com- doubts which of the two will be the better clad, fed housed, and the more prospered? Knowledge is wealth as well as power ; ignorance is poor and weak. Take see here the folly and the desperation of their two communities; one adopting the total abstinence crimes. We can afford to take courage. We can The former will be the richer of the two, and in all two or three critical junctures, more full of peril than his physicians allowed the public to know. respects better off. Take two States : one with free la. bor, free speech, a free press, and free institutionsthe other with slave labor, and all freedom suppressed. The dangers of his disease have not been exaggerated, but the contrary. Yet ever since the favorable The former will far outstrip the latter in material turn taken by his constitution in the mountains of wealth, and in all that makes life desirable. In other rennsylvania in Angust, he has been gaining steadily; Pennsylvania has served the good cause by her climate, if not by her votes. At present, every day gives new vigor to the enfeebled limbs, added color to the face, and more steadiness to the added color to the face, and more steadiness to the agitated nerves and polse. His spirits are cheer-trade and business generally. Truly, in the most litefol, and all his symptoms improving. The only perceptible infirmity is in the muscular and neryous systems. Good men's prayers are being ansurely. liberally, comprehensively, yet not in a mercesurely, liberally, comprehensively, yet not in a merce swered. That there is no abatement of the wonted intellectual fire, all may know who read his speech, that day, or his letters, or listen to his conversation to hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord their tion. Every interview impresses upon one more and more deeply the incalculable worth of his services in the Senate of the United States, the ripestore, in the city and in the field, and in all they set the disinterestedness of his patriotism, the Christian sincerity of his soul. Unless some unforeseen hindrance occurs, the nation will find him soon at his past, ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his past, ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his past, ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his past, ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his past, ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his particular the results of his past ready to 40 fair deed with the results of his particular the resu his post, ready to do fair deeds with all men, to be depict to them the consequences of disobedience, raise his cloquent voice for the right, to forgive his conemies, to befriend the weak and oppressed, to lead the armies of a true and wise reform against all slavery, and all violence, and all corruption. all slavery, and all violence, and all corruption, emancipation—breaking every yoke, and letting the

We respectfully submit that Mr. Sumner's true the old waste places rebuilt; the foundations of many osition, as an uncompromising friend of freedom, is outside of Congress, 'that cage of unclean birds' and generations raised up! rendezvous of Southern assassins—outside of this slaveholding and slave-hunting government—outside of the the South, crying, 'Do thyself no harm! Why wilt blood-stained Constitution—and outside of this doomed and thrice accursed Union with the South.]—Ed. Lib. the South, crying, no injury thou hast destroyed thy-and thrice accursed Union with the South.]—Ed. Lib. self; but in me is thy help found. It shows that the FREEDOM IN NORTH CAROLINA. 'We understand path of oppression leads to ruin and death, while that that one day last week at the Fair at Henderson, of liberty is upward and onward, 'from glory to glory. Granville, a Yankee pill-vender who was present, said publicly that he preferred Fremont for the Presidency, and would vote for him. Soon after he was informed by a number of gentlemen that his press. deacy, and would vote for him. Soon after he was informed by a number of gentlemen that his presence there was not agreeable, and a pretty broad hint was given of a rail and some feathers, with a due application of a certain famous North Carolina product called tar. He was allowed half an hour to leave, and he took the first train of cars and came on to Franklinton; where, when last seen, he exhibited indications of being frightened nearly out of his senses. We have not learned his name, nor do we know in what direction he went.'

—Raleigh Standard.

oppressed go free! Light for darkness; health for

tants than the Slave States. In 1850, they had 1855, in redoubtable South Carolina, consisted of one 3,822,153 (almost four millions) more than the latter schooner of sixty-one tons burden! This is since the -notwithstanding 87,000 inhabitants were added to sitting of several Southern Conventions, in which they the South by the annexation of Louisiana and Florida, re-olved to have an extensive commerce of their ow and a large population by the annexation of Texas; not only with Europe, but with Brazil and Central and notwithstanding the South has 239,000 square America! miles of territory more than the North, and her soil is incomparably more fertile.

The average number of inhabitants to a square mile, in the Slave States, is 11.28, and in the Free States, 21.93 ; almost two to one.

entire population of the Union will be found in the Free mer, acres of unimproved lands, 1,852,056; in the lat-

000,) including females and minors, counting them all mer, cash value per acre, \$5.64; in the latter, \$32.50 as rolers, are less than the number of freemen who In the former, value of agricultural products, \$6,224,voted at the Presidential election in 1852, in either 329; in the latter, \$11,003,887. In the former, value Pennsylvania or Ohio!

The number of slaves annually sold from the North- 478 !! In the former, tonnage owned, 35,051; in the

exclusive benefit of their tyrannical masters) equal to schools, 1,202; in the latter, 14,479. In the former, that of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa, scholars in the public schools, 7,892; in the latter,

is slightly more than that of New York, Pennsylvania and preservative is liberty; how odious and destrucand Massachusetts; yet the latter have only sixty- tive is slavery ! nine, while the former have ninety representatives.

was less than that of the single State of New York ; work -a work that alone should suffice to revolutionize and yet these States are entitled to seventy-nine elec- the country, and unite as one man the entire North for toral votes, and New York to only thirty-five. Penn- the extinction of the hideous slave system, and the consylvania and New York cast a popular vote larger, by sequent overthrow of the Slave Power. more than 60,000, than all the Slave States; yet the former have only sixty-two electoral votes, while the latter have one hundred and twenty !

In the North, 93,296 freemen and 16,101 voters are required to elect a representative to Congress In the South, only 71,251 freemen and 8,976 voters.

whole area, the proportion is still larger.

The value per acre of land in the States, on the dividing line between freedom and slavery, is very suggestive:—thus, in the Free States, the value of farms

A Mr. Redfield, who came in with the party under Col. Eldridge, and who, with some twenty others, have gestive:—thus, in the Free States, the value of farms

Pennsylvania, 27.27; Ohio, 19.99; Indiana, 10.66; Illinois, 7.99. Average, 822.17.

In the border Stave States the value is as follows, viz:—Delaware, \$19.75; Maryland, 18.81; Virginia, 8.27; Kentucky, 9.03; Missouri, 6.49. Average, \$9.25.

Again—take those Stave States which, by position, population, or intercourse. feel least the influence of the Free States. Thus, the value of farms per acre is, in North Carolina, \$3.24; South Carolina, 1.32; Tennessee, 5.16; Florida, 3.97; Georgia, 4.19; Alabama, 5.30; Arkansas, 5.87; Texas, 1.44; Mississippi, 5.22.

Average, \$3.74!

What a revelation is this! Observe, too, that whilst South Carolina is the most intensely pro-slavery, and the most vigilant in the maintenance of her slave system, she is lowest in the scale.

In the Free States, the number of acres in farms is 108.193,522; agricultural product, \$858,634,334; product per acre, \$7.94.

In the Slave States, the number of acres in farms and plantations, 130,672,392; agricultural product, \$858,634,334; product per acre, \$3.49. And this, notwithstanding almost the entire labor of these States is expended upon agriculture, while the labor of the Free States is largely absorbed in a multiplicity of other industrial pursuits:

The North, with half as much land under cultivation, and two thirds as many persons engaged in farming, produces two hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars worth of agricultural products in a year more than the South; twice as much on an acre, and more than double the value per head for every person engaged in farming! And this, while the South, paying nothing for its labor, has better land, a monopoly of cotton, rice, cane sugar, and nearly so of tobacco and hemp, and a climate granting two, and sometimes three crops in a year.

Here is another striking fact:—The value of lands per acre in the counties of the Slave States adjoining the Free is greater than that of the remaining counties the Free is greater than that of the remaining counties

the Free is greater than that of the remaining counties of their respective States. The opposite is true, generally, of the border counties of the Free States. Thus, the effects of freedom and slavery on the value of the such an extent is this true, that, in Virginia, for exremembered, while the value of lands in the balance of culiar institution, as far as it deals with it. Mr. Br the councies of the border Slave States is double that of the lands in the Slave States not adjacent to the ing before the public. hedged in by a circle of Free States. If Tennessee had A WORDT RHETT-ONICAL EBULLITION. The Letter of been a Free State, her lands would have been worth as Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, which occu-

quarter of million of slaves, and pay in addition the for he knows that such an event will be the death-war sum of \$185,749,446. For the sake of a free neighbor, and to bring up their lands to the value of those of Maryland, the States of North and South Carolina and maryland, the States of North and South Carolina and rified into submission. 'Let the Union slide.' slaves, pay for those of Tennessee, and make \$439,958,than twice the value of all their lands. Nay, these States is now in press, and will be issued about the first of South Carolina could afford to pay every year more Philadelphia. money than she spent in the whole Revolutionary war, o make her whole number of slaves fugitives; and then make money enough by the transaction to fence quet to Hon. Anson Burlingame will take place on Monin the whole State with a picket fence, to prevent their

In 1790, the Free States had only 7000 more inhab- times as much as the South. The 'tonnage built' in

As to education, the New England figures are twenty

Here are the results of a comparison between fourteen counties in Virginia of area equal to the State of Mas sachusetts :- In the former, acres of improved lands in By the census of 1860, more than two thirds of the 1850, 1,583,502; in the latter, 2,183,436. In the forter, 1,222,576. In the former, cash value of farms The whole number of slaveholders, (less than 350,- \$19,080,472; in the latter, \$109,076,347! In the for of manufactures, \$3,504,885 ; in the latter, \$151,342,ern Slave States to the Southern is not less than latter, 970,727 !! In the former, amount of tonnage built in 1855, 2,171; in the latter, 79,620!! In the The slaves have a representation in Congress (for the former, pupils in colleges, neademies, and private 176,475 !!

The free population of the whole fifteen Slave States How astonishing is this contrast! How excellent

But these are only specimens of the large amount o The aggregate vote of eleven Slave States, in 1852, statistical information embodied in this most valuable

MORE BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGES-SUFFER-! INGS OF THE FREE-STATE SETTLERS-GOV. GEARY A LIAR.

two sections, the value per acre in the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than three times that of the South. Including the whole area, the proportion is will be seen to the North is more than the south is the south in the North is more than the south in the North is more than the

gestive:—thus, in the Free States, the value of farms per acre is as follows, viz.:—New Jersey, \$43.67; to-day, with a report that their settlement was nightly disturbed and annoyed by incursions of Missourian and Georgians who are lingering about the neighborhood of Bull Creek, endeavoing, by a series of insults

standing aimost the entire lanor of these States is expended upon agriculture, while the labor of the Free States is largely absorbed in a multiplicity of other industrial pursuits.

In the Free States, the whole number engaged in agriculture in 1850 was 2,509,126; value of agricultural worse than devils. Some have lived on baked squash, others alone on pumbling, some on expensions ground. products, \$858,634,324; value per head, \$342.

In the Slave States, the whole number of free population engaged in agriculture in 1850 was 1,197,649; number of slaves engaged in agriculture, 2,500,000; and some have lived in coffee-mills, and some have been so harassed and hunted that they can hardly tell how they have lived.

Most of these applicants are exceedingly intelligent, and some whose tatters rustle in the wind are so highly

number of slaves engaged in agriculture, 2,500,000; total 3,697,649. Value of agricultural products, \$631,277,417; value per head, \$171.

This, then, is the grand result in the department of agriculture, the peculiar province of the South—as shown by the Census Compendium of De Bow, who, if not a slaveholder, is wholly with the South in his proslavery feelings:—

The North, with half as much land under cultivation,

The North, with half as much land under cultivation,

The North, with half as much land under cultivation,

ANTI-SLAVERY DRAMAS.

adjacent lands is reciprocal. The neighborhood of slavery lessens their value in the Free States; the neighborhood of freedom increases it in the Stave States. To
has recited, during the past month, in several places ample, the lands in counties naturally poor, are, by titled 'Experience; or, How to Give a Northern Man the proximity of freedom, rendered more valuable than a Backbone.' So numerous are the calls, that Mr. those unequalled lands in the better portions of the Brown has relinquished his agency, and will devote his beautiful and the reading of State. Indeed, the table shows the fact that the lands time to giving his lyceum lectures and the reading of in the border counties of the Slave States are worth his drama. Already he has more than twenty engagemore per acre than the remaining lands in the same ments to give his recitation before lyceums and inde-States, with the addition of the value of the whole num-ber of their slaves, at \$400 a head. And this, be it it gives an excellent idea of the workings of the 'pe-

much as those of Ohio, \$19.99 per acre, instead of pies so large a portion of our first page, is characterist-\$5 16 as now; -- and who cannot see that, in that event, ically egotistical, and as perverse in its statements as it the lands of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia would have been worth more per acre than the sums of 3.24, 1.40, 4.19, respectively? Not only original nullifier, and represents that class of fire-eatcould Tennessee afford to sacrifice the whole value ers in Carolina which is always threatening to blow of her slaves for the sake of freedom, but even 'our glorious Union' to atoms, if its impudent de-North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia could af-North Carolina, South Carolina and providing North. Not one of Mr. with by the timid and yielding North. Not one of Mr. and pay for all the slaves in Tennessee, for the sake of Rhett's accusations against the North can be sustained hering a free neighbor. The increased value of lands by a particle of evidence; but they are all true of the would more than compensate for the sacrifice.

The figures show that Tennessee could afford, for the sake of freedom, to sacrifice the whole value of her tion of the Union is 'empty as the whistling wind';

405 by the bargain-which sum is considerably more humorous and every-day scenes, by Jonathan F. Kelly. could afford to send off, singly, every slave within their December, by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. It is illimits, in a coach with two horses, and provisions for lustrated by numerous mirth-provoking representation a year, if they could but bring up the value of their of every-day city scenes. Advanced copies, one vol lands to that of the land in northern Maryland. In- ume, bound in cloth, for \$1.25, or in paper covers, two dignation, and patriotism, and dissolution of the Union, volumes, for \$1.00, can be had, free of postage, by indeed, if a fugitive now and then be not reclaimed!

THE BURLINGAME BANQUET. A complimentary has day evening next, in Fancuil Hall, and promises to h return.

In manufactures, the North has more than twenty times, in tonnage owned in 1855 three times, and in tonnage built in the same year three hundred and fifty one thousand persons. The tickets are two dollars each.

IMPORT OF A VOTE FOR PRENDENT THE LAST DAY-A NORTHERN BEFT Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Nov. 4, 1856.

To SAMUEL J. MAY : SAMUEL J. MAY:
MY DEAR FRIEND, Yours of Oct. 16th, is 16 LIBERATOR, is before me. This is election ere this, you have cast your vote for John for President. Of course, I do not write i ence your course, or the course of any or struggle; but the question, What is the in vote for President? has a significance and inp that reach beyond this day, and far ato the

My friend, -The one great object of your lia past twenty-five years, and your object Fremont, are not open for discussion between me, nor to any one who knows your life as I d me, nor to any one all the life is its own best defence. Not one word from the state of the life is its own best defence. from any one, touching your devotion to the cur the enslaved, is needed. A beautiful and sale slavery life is yours.

But you have voted for Fremont. What is the same ing of that vote? It is the part of a friend to at Was it merely the expression of an opinion, lies and given in an Anti-Slavery Convention? It is not far different. Your vote was derigned to help, to helped, to invest a man with power to do What? To execute the Constitution and law of the United States, as understood-by whom? By you No ; but by FREMONT, your agent.

You knew, before you voted, that you invest Fremont with power to excelle his view, and yours, of the Constitution and laws. You kee what those views were, for he had frankly and explicit told you. He told you that, in his view, slavery had

1. To exist where it now is.

2. To be protected where it now is.

3. To be represented in Congress, 4. To rule the entire nation, if it could get a tour,

tutional majority, Emphatically did he tell you, that, in his vies, the very had these constitutional rights, and that, if yo chose him President, and invested him with power, at your agent, he should secure to slavery the In voting for Fremont, then, you vote for his view, not your own. In voting for his views, you toreful slavery has a constitutional, legal right to exist salle protected by the general government whereit havenists or shall hereafter exist "under the shield of State sovereignty,' and for its right to be represented in Congress and to control the nation, if it can get the me-

right for you to choose a man as your agent, and have him with power, knowing that he will use it to susta and perpetuate slavery in these rights?"

You meet this only vital issue by saying, Wheler it be true that slavery, according to the Constitu may have the rights you have enumerated, and whell er it be true that Mr. Frement has pledged hinself. respect and defend those rights to the extent you ha alleged, I will now neither affirm nor deng.' But the is the sole question concerning which a word was add for. Does Frement (not S. J. May, W. L. Ga Gerrit Smith) think slavery, according to the Const tion of the United States, has these several rights, u has he pledged himself to respect and defend the rights? This, it seems to me, is the only thing an Ab olitionist should 'affirm or deny.'

As to the moral right of slavery to exist any whenas to whether the Constitution embodies powers which if rightly used, would restrict and suffocate slavery. prevent the extension of slavery into new territori to refuse to erect any territory into a State unless will prohibit slavery in its Constitution,' 'to abelia slavery in the District of Columbia,' 'to suppress u terly the inter-State slave trade,' to protect the m ored citizens of free States,' 'to maintain libery speech and of the press,' ' to do all it can to bring the government into harmony with Republicanism,' st finally to amend the Constitution itself, in every par ticular in which it may not now accord with the purposes set forth in the preamble.'-there is no issue le the right to exist, to be protected, to be represented Congress, and to rule the nation? No, this is not the exact question ; but, Does Fremont, your chosen e, think it does ? Does he stand pledged to slavery, to fend it in these constitutional rights? This is all. he does, then your vote goes to sustain and perpe slavery where it now is.

You say, . Fremont, if elected, would, by his art to support the Constitution, be bound to concur is t exercise of all these powers'-viz, those shore en rated. Granted ; but you know that Frement, if e ed, is equally bound, by that oath, to protest slave the enjoyment of the four constitutional rights I has mentioned.

You ask- Why have you held me up as going about to appoint an agent to perpetuate and extend the pression of the poor and needy, rather than as an ag to help break every yoke?" By the declaration of yo agent, and by your own admission, do you get be yourself up as 'going about to appoint an agent's assures you he will ' perperunte the appression of the poor and needy ' in Virginia, and all over the Set You do indeed vote for Fremont to do whatever he may do as President, but you know before from his own lips, that he will use the power you fer on him to do all the evil required of him by Constitution against the slave and human freeden.

You say- Most unhappily, two autagonistic ments, two hostile spirits, were allowed to enter the Constitution of these United States-Liberty Slavery.' Yourself being witness, Slavery, as sell Liberty, is in that Constitution. Slavery, you add has constitutional rights, as well as Liberty. The whom you have this day chosen to be your agest, y President, assured you beforehand that he should't spect and defend ' the constitutional rights of the 'two antagonistic elements,' these 'two bestile spin its'; that he should use all the power and admitage your vote confers on him to defend these rights Slavery as well as of Liberty, and cause then to bert spected by yourself and by all.

Have I, then, misrepresented the tendency of 90 vote? You yourself say that the direct and promet lendency of it is to defend and perpetuate the comtional right of Slavery, as well as of Liberty, to es to be protected, to be represented, and to rale the tion, if it can get the unjority. Your vote has gost protect and perp tunte slavery in Virginia, that) may keep it out of Kansas; to defend and confined oppression of the poor and needy in South Carolina that you may prevent the oppression of the post st needy 'in Kansas. Can this be right? Defeed spect and perpetuate theft, robbery, co murder in Auburn, in order to prevent these from being perpetrated in Syracase! Invest Fast with power to keep slavery out of Kansas, inch that he will certainly use that power to profeperpetuate slavery, with all its crimes and borron. lisiana! Knowingly, but unintentionally, b vide for the defence and perpetuity of slave-best slave-trading, slave-hunting, for whipping wath plundering cradles and nurseries, for turni a brute, a chattel, in Missouri, in order to those deeds from being perpetrated in Karsas! do not wish nor intend your delegated power that is so used, but you know it will be, for your agent he My dear friend, - You must know with what pas told you it will be.

say this of one so endeared to me as you are. and trusted by me as few men on earth art, and deared by quarter of a century of personal inins, and sweet and blessed converse, I need not left in that my eyes are blinded by tears as I say this of a act performed by you. But can I say less? By own assertion, must I not conclude that you have forehand that the tendency of your vote must be to

it may go t As to the Fremant's conly this to and the sabr agent, shou assured you attempt the would all b so would ye disapprove them in the would be th stimulate at to furnish t power to bu you consider P. S. De shove, that very heart o bereby disa. Would th the formation Thus muc

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feel and perpetuate the oppression, the sorrows, the ageings of the poor and needy in all the existing agerings of the existing large States? You do this to keep slavery out of Kanbut you know slavery, as well as liberty, is in the nution. You have said it. You know, too, that gragent will use all the power you give him, to pro at agent as well as liberty in all its constitutions ict slavery and it. You know your vote must to protect and perpetuate, in the slave States, the mes and pollutions you are so anxious to keep f Kasas. Do I misrepresent your knowledge? of misrepresent the tendency of your vote? Is there unfairness in my statement that deprives it of any moral significance and force "?

hand of pirates is devolating the coast of Virginia The question is before them, shall they extend their pi-New York? You join that band, solely to save New York. A captain is to be chosen. A man is ominated who assures you that while he will do what sens to save New York from piracy, he shall use all to perpetrate and defend and person piracy in Virginia. Could you vote for him? keep piracy away from New York, could you confer poser on one who assures you be will use it to desolate towns and cities of Virginia? You would not Nor would you think me unfair if I said you knew that nor rote must go to inflict piracy on Virginia, though may go to prevent its extension to New York.

as to the difference ' between the morality of desiring t's election, and helping to elect him,' I have this to say : Were the slaves to resort to the torch on the salve to gain their freedom, and Fremont, your sgent, should attempt to shoot them down, as he has assered you he shall do, in case of their making the the pt thus to secure their liberty, my sympathies would all be with the slaves, and against your agent to would yours. I should approve their object, and Exapprove of his. Do you say that to sympathise with in their object (not in their means to gain it) would be the same, in morals, as to join them, and simulate and help them to use the torch and sabre, and furnish them with these weapons of death, and with sener to burn, slay and destroy? I cannot feel that no consider the morality of the two the same. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

p. S. Dear friend,-If there be one word in the slore, that goes to call in question your true anti-slaper heart or life, or unkindly to reflect on the spirit ad intention that prompt you to vote for Frement, I

would that you and all would give your energies to he formation of a Northern Republic, on the principle f ' No Union with Slaveholders."

Thus much as to the meaning of your vote for Presilent in regard to Slavery. As to the import of your tote in regard to War, I have a few things to say, should there he room in THE LIBERATOR, and should it be deemed profitable. Truth, and obedience to it, is

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The election has passed. Buchanan has leased the

this House for four years; but in his journey thithe he is bound to find that ' Jordon am a hard road s trabble.' He will also learn the truth of divers ather Democratic adages, such as that, although he is eletel President, 'Republics is ungrateful,' and in sequence thereof, 'our sufferings is intolerable. When poor Buck-wheat comes to select his Cabinet, to take his real stand on Kansas, and back the borderuffans, won't he have a realizing sense of the truth of these proverbs ? - won't his cake he dough ? Do the Republicans act like a party beaten ? Does the defiant attrade they maintain look like defeat? They know how they were defeated in this contest, and that future success is theirs. But the position taken by the Repubhas was so low, that, aside from its effect on Kansas, was glad to see them beaten. Still, I do think they took as high a position as they could sustain. At some future day, they will take a higher one. The people ave yet to learn that a contract or a law in violation good morals has no binding force. The Congress f the United States, the President, the Supreme Court uiges, have yet to learn the same lesson. But the ople must learn it first. There is no difficulty in sching a Congressman or a President this truth, after the people have learned it. The judges will not be to tractable, for they have an interest in the immorality of claveholding, that is equal to the interest of a horse-stealing judge, before whom his accomplices tre arraigned for their thefts. These scoundrel judges. few of whom die, and none resign, it is difficult to get til of. They are as full of law as a Doctor of Divinity is of religion, and you might as well try to get rid of the seven years' itch as of either, when fairly located. But you can starve out either of them. Withhold the applies, and they will hear the Lord directly calling

I do not coincide in your non-voting principles, no do I believe in the construction you and the slaveholders, and their minions, the United States Government, put on the Constitution. An honest government will construe it as ' to establish justice, ensure the public rangaillity, promote the general welfare, and secure he blessings of liberty.' As it is not done now, we how its design is subverted, and hence we must change

I take it, while we live in human society, and under y government, our obligations and duties, our claims ether publicly or privately taken. They result from or position in that society and under that government. ave never taken an oath that I will not steal por omnit murder. Should I take such an oath to-morfor, would my obligation to refrain be any greater ian it is to-day? If, on the other hand, I . bind mysif under a great curse that I will neither est nor rink till I have slain Paul,' am I under any greater igation to kill him after than before I take the oath? have no faith in vows, but I have in votes. There is in efficiency in the latter that there is not in the former. he bad man is not restrained from evil by his oath. The food man does not need it. It is both idle mockery and pererogation. Whatever may have been the object of requiring oaths, they pass men by as the idle wind hat they regard not. The world, collectively and indidualty, have placed on oaths their true value, and hough few can tell the process of ratiocination by thick they have reached the conclusion, they have all sched it, and an oath or an affirmation, truly valued, The vote at the Five Points. New York, was as follows:—Buchanan, 576! Fillmore, 13! Fremont, 17! If it had not been for the Missionaries in that region, her unce good.* It is not wrong to pretend to the not unen good." It is not wrong to pretend to the berse we wish to ride a hard journey, that we have corb a our hand when we go to catch him, though in fact we are none, but are deceiving the poor ignorant brute, bis great loss of ease and comfort. Yet we know it wrong to lie or deceive; but in the case of the horse s necessary, that we may have the legitimate use of he beast. The oath to support the Constitution is theidered a form of induction to office, not an act imaing obligations upon the officer that he would not qually be bound to observe if he was not sworn. As a Citizen, I am as much bound to support the laws and Constitution unsworn, as I am when sworn as an ther; but as a private citizen or as an officer, sworn tunsworn, as a conscientious man or an unconscienthe man, voting or refusing to vote, it is not necessi y to join the multitude to do evil. It seems to me that position as a citizen is more seriously confused and stangled, with your rights and duties in society, by staxing to aid it with your vote, than it would be by tercising the right of suffrage. Hoping that you may at no distant day join me is

by efforts to put down the border-ruffians by voting, I Yours, truly, St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1856.

RANKAGIVING. This annual festival will take place Massachusetta, New Hampshire, Vermout and Rhode shad so Thursday next, 27th inst.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Nov. 5.

Ger. Atomson Stonk Kanaa. The following brief lefter has come within our reach, and we claim the privilege of publishing it, not only to show the energy and true Southern feeling of our esteemed fellow-citical to the southern feeling of our esteemed fellow-citical to the south will carry set for the Kanaaa came.

The General, you will see, feels that one more broadside from the South will carry the delatable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphasic note, and let use aroused to one more exertise the delatable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphasic note, and let use aroused to one more exertise the delatable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphasic note, and let use aroused to one more exertise the delatable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphasic note, and let use aroused to one more exertise the delatable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphasic note, and let use to see \$138.40, has been received, and your instructions shall be followed. I will impair the Edgefield boys. We have corried the election. But, any dear Sir, it is no time for Southers uses to relata their exertions. We must do it. If we have considered the support of the Union. Yours, truly, only the Union of the Union. Yours, truly, only the Union of the Union. Yours, truly, only the Union of the Union

nurdered Lovejoy, and which, like the Herald of Freedom, had been destroyed by a Missouri pro-slavery mob.

The account given in this first number of the revived maper, of the condition and prospects of Kansas, is desidedly encouraging. In spite of all that it has sufferd, property in Lawrence is represented as audiminishd in value, business lots on Massachusetts street selling endily at from \$400 to \$500 each. A large number of ood stone houses have been erected the past season, and others are still going up. Rents are very high, roducing a return of almost a hundred per cent. Two roge, substantial stone churches, with basements for men are about the same quality as the numegs."—N. Dialogue between two Distinguished Gentlements of the South give the North statesmen; you give us wooden nutmegs.' Northerner—' well, the exchange is not so far from even; the statesmen are hout the same quality as the nutmegs.' Northerner—' well, the exchange is not so far from even; the statesmen are about the same quality as the nutmegs.'—N. Freedom states that Free State settlers are coming into hink that, for the present at least, the danger of another Border Ruffian invasion is over.

Gov. Reeder's Grave

Southerner—' we of the South give the North statesmen; you give us wooden nutmegs.' Northerner—' well, the exchange is not so far from even; the statesmen are about the same quality as the nutmegs.'—N.

The New Webster Helmet—Final statesmen are statesmen are about the same quality as the nutmegs.'—N.

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The New Webster Helmet—Final statesmen are about the same quality as the nutmegs.'—N.

the New York Times gives the following instance of hood: the malignity of the Border Ruffian spirit:-

Arriving at Westport on our way home, one object f significance at this place was the grave of A. H. Reed-r, prematurely prepared, and in which the pro-slavery ten say he shall rest if he ever returns to Kansas. ren say he shall rest if he ever returns to Kansas, his grave stands under the shades of a large tree, diectly in front of the Farmers' Hotel, the headquarters of the pro-slavery men of this town. The grave is dug to the proper depth, and in the soil thrown up is thrust, spade, indicative that the 'narrow cell' is waiting a spade, indicative that the 'narrow cell' is waiting the name of the news of Fremont's election. He has had it secure by boxed up, to be opened in 1860. It is only a question of time with that cheese. appare, indicative that the head of the grave stands a large white marble slab, purchased at St. Louis at an extrava-ant price. Upon this slab is engraved the following:

Epitaph for Governor Reeder. Reader, pause! beneath this stone Lies A. H. Reeder—flesh and bone; Who, when living, for the sake of self, Mingled with great rascals like himself. Indians, rejoice! for unto you He'll never more apply the screw; But think of him, who robbed you here, When he at judgment shall appear, Satan will explain, with elger. Welcome, Reeder ! come with me.

This epitanh is dedicated to the Southern Democrac The secret of Reeder's unpopularity is in his recogniz-ing the Free State Legislature. The same threats which are made against Reeder are made against Gen. Lane, if he should enter Kansas again.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. At a meeting of the Washwere unanimously passed in favor of the continuance of their organization on the principles of their old platform, and those of the Philadelphia Republican Convention. A committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions congratulatory to the friends of freedom and Fremont, and urging upon them the importance of keeping up their organizations. Remarks were made laudatory of Col. Fremont, and expressive of gratification at his success in the free States , but the Association deemed it inexpedient at this time to make any Presidential nomination for 1860. It appears by the Secretary's report, that the Association published and circulated about 4,000,000 of doouting published about 4,000,000 of tion published and circulated about 4,000,000 of documents during the campaign. There were 80 different kinds of pamphitets; among them 190,000 of Mr. Blair's letter, about 300,000 of Senator Semarl's, and 218,000 of Senator Summer's, 143,000 Senator Wilson's, and 136,000 of Mr. Colfax's speeches, together with 165,000 of the Kansas Investigating Committee's Report.

Married, at Bridgewater, Conn., Sept. 28, Mr. B. Mallet to Miss Mary Warner; also, on the same evening, in an adjoining neighborhood, Mr. Stephen Partridge to Miss Maria A. Andrus. Mrs. Mallet died four days after marriage, aged 20, and Mrs. Partridge to Mrs. Market Mrs. Mallet died four days after marriage, aged 20, and Mrs. Partridge to Mrs. Marriage, aged 20, and Mrs. Partridge to M

Mary Ann Marinda, a colored girl, 13 years old, was brought before Judge Herrick, in Boston, on Monday, on a writ of habeas corpus, submitted by R. Morris, Esq., it being alleged that she was restrained of her liberty. She averred that her master had indented her to a Mr. Smith, for four years, and she had accompanied Mrs. Smith, for four years, and she had accompanied Mrs. Smith, for four years, and she had accompanied Mrs. Smith of Restor, four years, and she had accompanie liberty. She averred that her master had indented her to a Mr. Smith, for four years, and she had accompanied Mrs. Smith to Boston, four years since, to take care of an infant child. Her master died two years since, and remittances had since then been sent for the support of her child. Mrs. Smith would not allow her to return to the relatives of her master, who had sent the presidential Electors. to return to the relatives of her master, who had sent for her. Expressing a desire to leave that lady, she was told by the Court to go whithersoever she pleased.

ern cities stands t	Buchanan.	Fillmore,	Fremont.	C
Philadelphia,	38,222	24,084	7,892	
New York,	40,799	19,957	18,275	A
Boston,	5,458	4,330	7,646	8
Cincinnati,	11,212	4,849	7,754	1
Total,	95,692	53,220	41,567	

ANOTHER SOUTHERS OFTERAGE. AIT. STABLAND, FORmerly of Connecticut, but for many years a resident of
Norfolk, Va., ventured in that city to vote for Fremont.
The fact became known, and Stannard was beset by a
mob. He kept in the house for several days, and at
last effected an escape in disguise to a vessel, in which
he came home. If the inhabitants of Norfolk are to be
judged by this incident, we think a little more yellow
fever would do the city no harm.

The Reason.—In the Ninth (Illinois) Congressional District there are 11,486 persons, of adult age, who can neither read nor write. Of these, 10,387 are of native birth, and 199 of foreign birth. And in this half the more vision Society, dated Monrovia, August 13, giving further information to that which had been previously received respecting the sickness among the enignants on board the Elvira Owen. Twenty-one of them were buried at sea. There were ninety-nine cases of measles, children and adults, and one hundred and twenty cases of diarrhoca. Two children died after the party arrived at Liberia.

Chicago, Nev. 18th. Our dates from Y-the libit, Haves the libit, Haves the libit, Haves the libit of the libit, Haves the libit of the libit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18th. Our dates from Kansas are to the 10th. Hayes, the murderer of Buffum was released by Judge Lecompte on the 8th, on his giving bail in the sum of \$10,000. Sheriff Jones was his bondsman. Gov. Geary ordered his re-arrest, but he had already escaped to Missouri. Gov. Geary has threatened to hold Marshal Donaldson responsible for the recapture of Hayes.

Nov. 19th. Advices from Lawrence are to the 10th inst. Last Saturday twenty prisoners were taken at Hickory Point and found gailty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Grand Celebration in Montreal .- The open-

releved Lovejoy, and which, like the Herald of Free- active operation for at least three months. Each of

ster, who owes service to Mr. Buchanan from 'a lively sense of benefits expected,' seems determined to keep the Bostonians in mind of his great descent from a famous father. In a late speech at Fanenii Hall, he made the following delightful exhibition of his man-hood: 'There are but two ideas in the Republican party, the broken head of Charles Sumner, and bleeding Kanasa. With record to that demonstrate and ing Kansas. With regard to that damaged gentleman, I will not justify the assault, but if I had made that speech, I should have taken care to put an iron pol on

Another Haul .- The Independent Republi-Another Haul.—The Independent Republi-can, published at Point Pleasant, Mason county, Va., says: The abolitionists have made another haul from this place. On Saturday night last, six slaves, five of them (a woman and four children) belonging to Dr. S. G. Shaw, and a negro man belonging to Mr. Wm. S. Serrett, left for a free territory. From the manner in which these slaves excaped, we have no doubt that they had assistance from this side of the river. We have abolitionists among us, and how lang will our cit izens submit to these depredations on their property?"

Appropriate Employment for Fillmoreites .-

Four pegroes, who escaped from this neighborhood were brought back yesterday by three citizens of Indi-ana. Two of the negroes belonged to Mr. Richard Phillips of Jefferson, who, as we all know, is a good American. We hardly need add, that the three Indiwere unanimously passed in favor of the continuance Fillmore men.

Presidential Electors, chosen on the 4th instant, will be called by the Governors of the States to meet in each State capitol on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their vote, and choose a messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the second Wednesday of February, the returns will be considered by Company the returns will be considered by Company. uary, the returns will be counted by Congress, and de-

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—Later from Kansas.—A letter to the Democrat, dated Lawrence the 8th, says that fifteen of the free State prisoners had been acquitted, but that three of them were re-arrested on the charge of robbing the post-office.

Rev. Mr. Conway, who was dismissed Buchanan has in these cities a majority of 905 over the combined vote of Filmore and Fremont, while the vote of Fremont is 107,345 less than the combined vote of Fremont is 107,345 less than the combined vote by the Unitarian Church in Cincinnati. Four volumes of Theodore Parker's

works have appeared in German, together with a vol-ume of hymas suggested by his writings. Mr. Strickland, who was banished from Mobile by the mob for selling anti-slavery publications, has resumed business at Milwaukie, Wis.

The Legislature of Vermont, by a vote of 129 to 87, laid upon the table a bill appropriati money for the aid of the suffering poor of Kans-formerly citizens of Vermont.

J. W. Townsend, of Lynn, killed, on the 11th, a hig two yeard old, weighing 955 lbs. dressed. The fat weighed 45 lbs., making the hog 1000.

Collision and Loss of Life at Sea.—The French iron serew steamer Le Lyonnais, which left New York on the Ist inst. for Havre, with 150 souls on board, was run into on the night of the 2d, by an unknown vessel, and abandoned the next day. Forty persons took refuge on a raft, and the rest in five boats, two of which susk, and two-thirds of their passengers were drowned. The boat of the second mate, containing sixteen persons, was fallen in with, several days afterwards, by a vessel bound to Bremen, and fourteen of the saved were thence transferred to an inward bound a barque, and taken to New York. This is the only boat the property of the second were thence transferred to an inward bound a barque, and taken to New York. This is the only boat the property of the second were thence transferred to an inward bound a barque, and taken to New York. This is the only boat the second were th

If It seems that the vessel that came into collision with the French stemmer Lyonnais was the barque Adriatic, from Belfast, Me., bound for Savannah and thence for Marseilles. Those on board the Adriatic say that they had no idea that the steamer was damaged materially, as she went on her way apparently uninjured. The Adriatic now lies at Gloucester, Mass., whither she put back for repairs, her bowsprit and cutwater having been carried away.

Another Dreadful Shipwreck .- A despatch

Another Dreadful Shipureck.—A despatch from Detroit of Nov. 14 says—

The steamer Superior was lost in a storm on Lake Superior, on the 29th ult., near Grand Island. Her rudder was carried away, and she becoming unmanageable, fell in the trough of the sea, when the water commenced making over her, despite the efforts made to prevent it, extinguishing the fires. She struck on the rocks, and went to pieces. Thirty-five persons were lost, and sixteen saved.

The names of the lost were as follows:—H. J. Jones, Captain; Wm. Norris, clerk; Wm. Robinson, second clerk; Henry D. White, steward; Jeff. Warner and Wm. Welch, bar-keepers; Mr. Max, second engineer; Jos. McLaughlin and Thomas Jones, wheelmen; Henry Barnes, second mate; Alexander Barney, John Smith and John ——, (colored.) freusen; Geo. Davis, Patrick Gurly and Carey, (colored.) deck hands; Alexander and Thomas Weris, waiters; Harrier, (colored.) stewardess; Alexander and Robert, (colored.) cooks; Burd, sailor; Stephen Winter and four sisters, of Ontanagon; Margaret Foster, of Casa county, Mich.; Wm. Sisson, of Indianapolis, and Wm. Rowe, passengers.

The Election Riots in Baltimore .- There were eighty-eight persons wounded in the late election riots in Baltimore, of whom five have since died.

A Long Widowhood .- Mrs. Purdy, of Spencer, is now 105 years old, hale and hearty, and relates ancedotes of the Revolution with all the ardor of youth. Her husband was killed in that war, and she has remained a widow 83 years.

Near Rocky Point, in Greenbrier Co., Va., on Thursday week, at the residence of Wm. T. Mann, George Fox, about 15 years old, was instantly killed and partly caten up by a large pet bear, belong-

Jews .- There are in the United States about a quarter of a million Jews, and between eighty and ninety synagogues. New York city alone has 30,000 Jews and twenty synagogues. Three fugitive slaves passed through

this city on Thursday, on their way to Canada by the aid of the 'underground railroad.'—Cincinnati Gaz... New York. David Stearnes, of Tremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, to all appearances died on the afternoon of the 8th inst. Arrangements were made, and the friends and the clergyman were assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the supposed deceased, when the body ap-peared warm to the touch. Restoratives were admin-istered, and in a few minutes the man, who had come so near being buried alive, was sitting up. He is now in a fair way of recovery.

A Free Family .-- The three brothers Wash burn are all re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in Maine, Illinois and Wisconsin.

in a fair way of recovery.

Serenades .- Last evening, Charles Sumner Serenades.—Last evening, Charles Summer had serenades of delightful vocal music, from the German Orpheus Glee Club of this city. He was in Cambridge, at the residence of Prof. Longfellow, and the Club chartered two cars, and went out about 10 o'clock. On their return from the residence of Prof. Longfellow, the Club serenaded Mr. Burlingame, at the residence of Isaac Livermore, Esq., where they were invited to partake of refreshments; but they declined the invitation on the ground that their company was so number. tion, on the ground that their company was so numerous they did not want to crowd the house.— Telegraph, 18th.

Death of Judge Hopkinson .- We regret to learn Death of Judge Hopkinson.-- We regret to learn that Thomas Hopkinson, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for the last six or eight years, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, died at his residence in Cambridge on Monday. Mr. Hopkinson had been out of health for a long time, and had recently visited Europe with the hope of obtaining relief by travel. The deceased, by a life of integrity and usefulness, had endeared himself to all with whom be came in contact. His death will be least the state of t with whom he came in contact. His death will be la mented by a large circle of friends in this city as well as in Lowell, where he formerly resided. His age was about sixty years.—Boston Journal.

consider the subject of overcoming evil with good, or S. May, Jr. for collections: what is technically called Non-Resistance. The meet ing to commence on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ADIN BALLOU and others will be present and address the meeting. In issuing this call, the Executive Council of the Hopedale Quarterly Conference are actuated by no motive but a sincere desire to promote the cause of Truth and Righteousness in the world. They would therefore earnestly hope that it may be responded to by prompt and general attendance of all who are interested in the cause.

Come, ye veterans, who, through evil as well as goo report, have ever remained true and faithful, we wish you to cheer us by your presence. Come ye, who in the hour of weakness have been seduced into the Gol gotha of politics by the specious sophisms of the devotees of expediency. Come, ye who are hoping for a brighter future for mankind, when there shall be no more war nor strife, nor oppression, nor misery in the world. Let us see if we have not something to do in hastening forward the time. Come, ye who are opposed to us our platform will be free to every one who, in a spirit of courtesy and candor, wishes to occupy it. And may the spirit of truth and love there baptize us with its own heavenly influences, removing from our heart every evil passion, and making us more worthy to bear aloft the standard of 'Peace on earth, and good will to men.'

The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Horticultural Hall.

By order of the Council, W. W. COOK, Chairman.

TIFE ILLUSTRATED. - A PIRST-CLAS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity; to illustrate life in all its phases, and to indicate how we may attain the highest degree of usefulness and happi--a Paper which ought to be read by every family. Published weekly at \$2 a year, or \$1 for half a year. By FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway,

The Scientific American says: 'It is of large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers.' R. I. Reformer says: 'It is the most beautiful weekly in the Union.' The Randolph Whig says: 'Life Illustrated is one of the purest, highest toned publications printed in New York city.' The Cambria Tribune says: 'Beyond all peradventure, the peatest paper in the Union.

yond all peradventure, the neatest paper in the Union and, to our mind, the best for the family circle.' A new volume just commenced. Subscribe now Nov. 14.

time-tables of the Pathfinder for November, and alac of misinformation at the depot, we lost the train on Saturday evening for Georgetown, and, consequently. were not able to be present at the meetings of the Essez County Anti-Slavery Society in that place on Sunday last-much to our regret, though not owing to any re-

CORRECTION. In the recent tour in Ohio, published a last week's LIBERATOR, for 'State Central Committee of Education,' read 'State Central Committee of Colored Men.'

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christm and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sense is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa tion and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthronists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the

utrages of the one against the liberty of the other The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject, —theological, financial, political, social,—in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA-

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionate just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic beart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT EXCEPTION ; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading ; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us. Communications may be addressed to the Committee

> MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA H. APTHORP.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts, from August 4 to November 14, 1856. From Anna Gardner, Nantucket, \$0 50 Andrew T. Foss, for his collections at Weymouth, 8 56 Andrew 1. ross, for his collections at Weymouth, 3 56 Charles Follen, Brookline, to redeem pledge, 5 00 Otis G. Cheever, Sheldonville, to redeem pledge, 5 00 Francis Jackson, to redeem pledges made at Annual Meeting and N. E. Convention, 400 00 S. May, Jr., for proceeds of A. S. Fair at Worcester, proceedings of the state of the

S. May, Jr. for collections:

Donation by Lydia S. Andrews, \$0 50

Pledge redeemed by Rachael Smith,
Lynn, \$5 50

Pledge redeemed by Mrs. M. M. Brooks,
Concord, \$20 00

Donation by S. Whitmore, Lynn, \$1 00

Do. M. B. Pierce, Abington,
through E. Sprague, by hand of
S. May, Jr.,

G. Draper, Hopedale, to redeem pledge, Sylvanus Smith, E. Boston, to redeem pledge, Warren Delano, Fair Haven, S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge, C. L. Remond, to redeem pledge made by the late Amy L. Remond, by hand of S. May, Jr., Darius M. Allen, Westminster, to redeem

pledge, by hand of do.
C. F. Hovey, to redeem pledges made in
January and May,
John T. Hilton and Alfred G. Howard, to
be held and applied to specified 250 00 SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Nov. 14, 1856. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury. Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, donation, \$500
A counsellor of London, (Eng.) by the hand
of Thomas Sturge, Esq., £100
Stephen S. Foster, from Worcester Co. A. S. S., donation,
Joseph A. Howland, North Division do. do. do. 8
Charles F. Hovey, to redeem his pledge, 100 Also, collections by Parker Pillsbury : At Leominster, Mass.,
Haverhill,
Springfield
Western Anti-Slavery Society, Ohio,
Pennsylvania do. Also, for Tract Fund :

Jacob H. Ela, Rochester, N. H., Dr. H. O. Stone, Framingham, Mass., FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. WOMAN'S RIGHTS!

WOMAN'S RIGHTS:

The Seventh Annual Woman's Rights Convention will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25 and 26, commencing Tuesday, at half past 10, A. M. LUCHRITA MOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ELIZABETH JONES, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, FRANCIS D. GAOR, Rev. Mr. WASSON, Mrs. C. I. H. NICHOLS of Vermont, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, Rev. S. J. May, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, HORACE GREEKEY, LUCY STONE and other speakers are engaged.

On behalf of Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS. President.

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. Friends visiting New York can find accommodation at Dr. WELLINGTON'S, 34 East Twelfth street, cor-ner of University Place. Board by the day or week on the most reasonable terms.

WATER CURE. DR. WELLINGTON, 84 East Twelfth street, corner of University Place, New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this country. Call and see. Board by the day or week.

New York, Nov. 21, 1856. 6t p

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Massachusetts, and AARON M. Powell of New York, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend Conventions to be holden as follows:—

Ticonderoga, Essex Co., Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 22 and 23.

Westport, Essex Co., Tucsday and Wednesday, Nov. 25 and 26.

Keeseville, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 Peru, (Quaker neighborhood,) Clinton Co., Sunday,

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2 and 8. Champlain, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Dec. Malone, Franklin Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8

Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., Thursday and Friday, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16.

The Conventions will commence, in each instance, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the day first named, and continue by adjournment through that and the day following. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rev. John T. Sargent will speak at Providence, on Sunday, November 23, in the regular course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, afternoon

SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture on Slavery in the following places:

Homer, Saturday, Nov. 22, 64, P. M. Ithica, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 54, P. M. Immansburgh, Thursday, Nov. 27, 64, P. M.

The next lecture of the course before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered on Sunday evening next, Nov. 23, in Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock, by William Lloyd Garrison.

WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Anti-Sla-Drama at the following places :-Town Hall, East Abington, Monday eve'g, Nov. 24.
Rogers's Hall, S. Weymouth, Tuesday ' 25.
Joppa, East Bridgewater, Raynbam, Wednes, 26.
Thursday, 27.
South Dedham, Friday, 28.

SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-nged American woman, who can make herself useful as house-keeper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the disabled, &c., and who has had many years' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to WM. C. NELL,
Sept. 26. 21 Cornhill.

DIED-In Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 10, Mary E, wife of Joseph H. Turpin, 25 years of age.

Heralds of Freedom

IN active preparation, by GROZELIER, the eminent French artist, and will be published by

C. H. BRAINARD,

124 WASHINGTON STREET, A magnificent lithographic print, of the size and style of the famous print, the

'Champions of Freedom,' in which will be presented the portraits, drawn from daguerreotypes taken expressly for the purpose, of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER,

GERRIT SMITH. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. HORACE MANN. SAMUEL J. MAY.

PRICE, \$1.50. Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator. N14 tf

The North and the South.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

CONDITION

FREE AND SLAVE STATES. By HENRY CHASE and CHARLES W. SANBORN. Compiled from Official Documents.

12 mo., bound in cloth Price 50 cents. IF any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom I the South, and Freedom for the North, let him read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860 as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South! we beg you to look calluly and disassionately at this array of figures.

look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston,

speaks thus of this work : speaks thus of this work:

'This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States—as to territory, population, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of loborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies.

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N21 117 Washington Street, Boston. DR. MARIA E. ZAKRZEWSKA,

Graduate of Cleveland Medical College, Formerly Chief Acconcheuse and Assistant Physician of the Royal Hospital Charité at Berlin, Prussia, attends to every department of

MEDICAL PRACTICE AMONG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 79 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Hopedale Home School, FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH

THE next (Winter) term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 6th day of November. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children or wards under salutary moral and social influences while attending to the cultivation of their intellects, may here, we trust, find an opportunity of realizing their wishes.

For Circulars, containing terms and all needful particulars, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, 4ths SEXES.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months. PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED. Extra Inducements for 1857.

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will at once receive our CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for
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To n receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle. KANSAS LAWS.

An Act to punish offences against Slave Property.

Be it enacted by our noble band Of Border Ruffians, (bowie-knife in hand,) That should a sneaking Yankee from the East Come here, and dare to meddle, in the least, With any of our niggers, and incite The darkeys to resist our sacred right; Then, whether they be niggers black as night, Or those in whom we've mix'd a little while, Whether they wear the chains of slavery, Or have the sad misfortune to be free, Any Missourian, happening to be here, May cut that Yankee's throat from ear to ear.

SEC. II. If Northern whites, pretending to be free, Shall aid our slaves to gain their liberty, Or furnish rifle, cannon, shot, or shell, To help them send their masters-back to hell, Then some good friend of order and of law, Around the traitors' necks the hemp shall draw.

If any Yankee, in this Territory, Shall circulate an abolition story, That tends to make the happy, well-fed slave Begin to think his master is a knave; And when he feels the lash, to snarl and pout, Until, at length, he e'en presumes to doubt Our right to trade in human flesh and bones ; Then brave Stringfellow, or the gallant Jones, Or Atchison, or any man of note, May cut his cursed anti-slavery throat.

If any notion-pedler shall induce A nigger from his master to cut loose, And slope for Canada-shall aid his flight, And thus deprive the master of his right-Shall coax the silly darkey thus to flee, With horrible intent to make him free, He shall be guilty of Grand Larceny : And, if we catch him, on a gallows high Th' infernal abolitionist shall die, Or toil ten years in prison, with a throng Of thieves and robbers, should he live so leng.

WORDS OF FAITH.

Translated by William H. Channing from the Ger man of Schiller.

Three words I utter of princely worth ; They are the wide world's treasure, Yet never on earth had they their birth, And the spirit their depth must measure ; Man is rained-poor-forlorn-When his faith in these holy words is gone.

Man is free created-is free-Though his cradle may be a prison ; Mobs are no plea for tyranny, Nor rabble bereft of reason. Fear not the free man ; but tremble first Refore the slave when his chain is burst.

And virtue, -is virtue an empty sound? Man's life is to follow her teaching ; Fall as he may on the earth's rough ground, To the godlike he still may be reaching. What never the wise by his wisdom can be, The childlike becomes in simplicity.

And God, in holy, eternal love, Reigns, when humanity falters ; Through limitless being his energies move; His purpose of good never alters ; Though changes may circle all matter and time, God dwells in the peace of perfection sublime. Oh, trust in these words of mightiest power;

They are the wide world's treasure ; Through ages they've been man's richest dower, And the spirit their depth must measure. Never is man of good bereft. If faith in these holy words is left.

> THE THREE VOICES. What saith the Past to thee? Weep!

Truth is departed. Beauty bath died like the dream of a sleep, Love is faint-hearted; Trifles of sense, the profoundly unreal, spirits God's holy ideal So, as a funeral-bell, slow and deep, So tolls the past to thee. Weep ! How speaks the Present Hour? Act!

Walk, upward glancing, So shall thy footsteps in glory be tracked, Slow, but advancing. Scorn not the smallest of daily endeavor,

Let the great meaning ennoble it ever, Droop not o'er the efforts expended in vain-Work as believing that labor is gain. What doth the Future say? Hope !

Turn thy face sunward, Look where light fringes the far rising slope, Day cometh onward. Watch ! though so long be the twilight delaying,

Let the first sunbeam arise on thee praying ; Fear not ! for greater is God by thy side, Than the armies of Satan against thee allied.

THE STATUE OF PRANKLIN IN BOSTON.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS. Give welcome to the sculptured form ! Art's eplendid triumph here is won ; Thus let it stand, in light and storm, Our sea-girt city's greatest son.

His lineage sprung from honest toil, Swart Labor trained his youthful hand; High with the brave who freed our soil. Where first he breathed, let FRANKLIN stand.

His genius stamped the Press with power : His glance the glowing future saw ; His science curbed the fiery shower : His wisdom stood with Peace and Law.

The world his story long has shrined-To Fame his spotless deeds belong-His homely Truth, his ample Mind, His Saxon hate of Human Wrong.

Room for the grey-haired patriot-sage ! For here his genial life began ;-Thus let him look from age to age, And prompt new Thought ennobling Man.

PROVIDENCE.

Just as a mother, with sweet pious face, Yearns towards her little children from her seat, Gives one a kiss, another an embrace, Takes this upon ber knees, that on her feet : And while from actions, looks, complaints, preten She learns their feelings and their various wills, To this a look, to that a word, dispenses, And, whether stern or smiling, loves them still ;-So Providence for us, high, infinite, Makes our necessities its watchful task, Hearkens to all our prayers, helps all our wants, And, even if it denies what seems our right, Either denies because 'twould have us ask,

Or seems but to deny, or in denying grants. There is one haven, where all may find A perfect rest from the wave and wind.

THE LIBERATOR.

PORMATION OF PREEDOM CLUBS. Boston, Nov. 11th, 1856.

Now that the election is over, and men begin to re lapse into the regular treadmill channels of business, it is worth while for those of us who feel a real interest in the subject of slavery to look about and see what can be done next. For the first time, the naked subject of freedom or slavery, divested of all questions of bank edged influence among his brethren. or tariff, which have been wont to envelop the platpeople; and it is to me a most encouraging sign of the A splendid silk presentation banner spread its amp voters of the free States on the side of freedom. Great patroness, after expressing to me a degree of satisfact where. On the steamboat, in the railroad car, and in tion to the colored man. In substance, she embodie the business marts, wherever you see a knot of men the graphic lines of Campbell :conversing with earnestness, you can guess with a tolerable degree of certainty at the subject of their re-

It seems to me that this awakened state of the public mind ought to be encouraged; that the important subject of freedom every where ought to be constantly ag- Crispus Attucks, (a colored man, be it remembered itated, until slavery is abolished. It is for the purpose and the first martyr in the Revolution,) can now, in of making a suggestion as to the means of doing this, 1856, peaceably parade the streets of Cincinnati, withthat I ask a little space in THE LIBERATOR.

land village of a Freedom Club, for the discussion of trial hour of 1836. From that time to 1844, scarcely a every subject affecting in any way the real interest of year passed that Cincinnati was not disgraced by mobs membership be, a real devotion to the cause. I know ral days."

it will not be easy to start a club of this kind in villa
I became acquainted with some prominent colored

ome account of its doings.

In concluding, I desire to express the high esteem I entertain for you, for your noble devotion to the cause

Anthony Burns's elasticity of spirit, when particiof the down-trodden. I do not agree with you that the pating as a freeman and a brother in the Oberlin Frecause of the slave can best be subserved by withholding mont procession, as contrasted with the expression of our votes, but I honor you for your unswerving fideli-sadness and despair depicted on his countenance as the ty to your convictions.

> LABORS IN MICHIGAN. YPSILANTI, (Mich.) Nov. 4, 1856.

some little account of my journeyings and labors in slavery movement. this Western State.

spoken whenever and wherever I could find opportuni-ty for the down-trodden. I aim as much as possible of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relato make my way into the back towns and counties of tion to their situation and rights, and obtain for them the State, where the Gospel of Freedom has not been equal civil and political rights and privileges with the often preached. You would be rejoiced, I am sure, my dear friend, could you witness the interest which is od is, at this crisis in public affairs, imperatively demanifested to hear upon the subject of universal eman- manded.

obstacle in our pathway, in the form of modern spirit- England States where they can exercise the elective ists, in company with a good friend of our cause, Sam- New Jersey, are not allowed to approach the ballotuel Moore, which held its sessions for two days. Friend box, and this prerogative of citizenship is denied to Moore announced me to the meeting as a Spiritualist, 52,000 in Pennsylvania. In Connecticut, the land of and as a lecturer upon the different reforms of the day, Blue Laws and steady habits, 7000 are yet excluded. mentioning Anti-Slavery and Woman's Rights in par-ticular, and asked if there would be freedom in that meeting for any one to speak, as he or she might feel a right so freely enjoyed and highly appreciated by evimpressed. Immediately the assent was given, and the meeting was pronounced free. Several persons gath-him birth. Indiana enacts that no colored man shall ered about me, one suggesting that I submit myself to come into or settle within her borders under heavy penspirit influence immediately. I told them that I made no preparation to that effect, but if they would give me colonizing him in Africa. Recently, seven colored men their attention, I would like to speak in my normal were arrested in Illinois under her Black Laws, which state. I then stated that for any thing I should say in render them liable to be sold, or, if fines are exterted, that meeting, I should be responsible, and that unless they are placed in the charity fund for the relief of perfect freedom was given, I could not address them. white paupers. At the recent election in Ohio, one col-They said the meeting was free to preach God, Christ, ored citizen, an industrious mechanic and worthy man, and Spiritualism. But, said I, my Christ may not be possessing, too, the requisite proportion of aristocratic your Christ-my spiritualism may be of the kind that blood, being ready to verify his right, was not allowed works for humanity rather than God. This definition to deposit his ballot. The satanic press has been loud caused some little sensation, and some of the leading in denunciation of even his attempt to exercise a free-Spiritualists were quite disturbed, hoping that no man's right. one would be so unwise as to speak upon any subject | Colored citizens have just been refused passports to which should disturb the harmony of the meeting.

Another thought it would be very wrong to touch upon and yet the precedent had been established in their fapolitics in a religious meeting. Slavery, and the op-pression of woman, were political matters entirely, and in a spiritual meeting, quite out of place. What to some others more recently. But American pro-slathey wished to do was to build up Spiritualism, and very and colorphobia care nothing for precedent or the spirits would take care of all other things. 'Why,' rights; it substitutes caprice for the one, and might for said one, 'would you set the negroes all free, in their the other. not speak for human freedom, so earnest is it to build withheld from the jury roll. But these obstacles to

Spiritualist meeting adjourned, who listened to me upon the subject of Woman's Rights, and next Sunday I expeet to speak upon Slavery in the same vicinity.

Yours for the truth,

A RECENT TOUR IN OHIO. NO. IL. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON

So much has been written during the past few years in commendation of the enterprise and prosperity of [Boston correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.] the colored citizens of Cincinnati, as to leave no niche

R. S. Duneanson's studio contains many productions from his pencil, both portrait and landscape, well worthy the attention of artists and connoisseurs. His most recent composition, 'The Land of Beulah,' on which he has been engaged for eighteen months, is 4½ feet by ô, and is so happy in conception, so admirable in detail and embodiment, that the spectator almost imagines himself actually in the scene it portrays. A plan was in progress for its exhibition and disposal by shares—it being valued at \$1000. The friends of the artist are anticipating a triumph beyond this, however, in a series anticipating a triumph beyond this, however, in a series he is about commencing, in which will be blended some of the beauties of the 'Garden of Eden,' presented by

ers, that they have been solicited to vacate their own shop and accept situations with white fellow-craftsmen where such an innovation a short time since would have been impossible.

One firm is competing successfully in the business pickling and preserving epicurean articles for expor

Colored marketmen and grocers are quite a featu

John I. Gaines, as a business man and a publicited citizen, has long exerted a leading and acknowl-

An association of ladies was conducting forms of political parties, has been presented to the aid of the Attucks Blues, a colored military company. es, that we have a majority of all the intelligent folds to the gaze of visitors, alluding to which, one lady interest is felt in the subject; throughout New England, particularly, it is the theme of conversation every her regret that the American flag afforded no protect

'The white man's liberty in types Stands blazoned by your stars; But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negroes' scars!

The fact that a colored soldiery, named in honor in a stone's throw of the slavery-cursed soil of Ken-I wish to suggest the formation in every New Eng- tucky, stands out in vivid and bold contrast with the that large class of our fellow-beings whose groans are against the colored people and their white friends. accusing us of wickedness every day that slavery is 'Presses and types were thrown into the river, oth permitted in the Union. Let these clubs take broad property seized and destroyed, and persons maltreated, and liberal ground, let woman be admitted to them on the wild mob spirit being at times so general and strong a full equality with man, and the only condition of as to defy law, and hold possession of the city for seve

ges which contain but few anti-slavery men, but we citizens whose prowess during several of these outmust not ask whether it is easy, only whether it is de- breaks saved many families from outrage and violence. sirable. If the work is a good one, never let us doubt These mobs were instigated by Northern men, who that it can be accomplished. Let any who doubt, look with 'South-side views,' deemed knowledge in the head, at the noble result of your labors, in the face of every obstacle. the love of liberty in the heart, and weapons in the hands, as a combination of elements altegether too dan-This, it is true, is only one mode in which we can la- gerous to be possessed by colored Americans. But bor for the cause. Much can be done by individual since then, a redeeming spirit has been visible in this effort. Let every man who hates slavery take every as in other portions of the States, and its influence has opportunity to bear his testimony against it. We do so warmed into action the colored men and women also, not know how great fruits some little word of truth that their record now is indeed one to be proud of, exhibiting as it does mechanical ingenuity, artistic skill, I know of one club already forming for the objects I business attainments, moral development and mental have indicated, and if you think the subject worth a refinement, in a degree not surpassed by any State in place in THE LIBERATOR, I may bereafter give you the Union, an example to those other States where colored citizens are basking in the sunshine of equal suf-

organized mob of Boston military and officials dragged him down State street, en route to slavery, was no less significant than has been the change wrought in the public sentiment of this pation, as a gratifying result of that ' foolishness of preaching,' which for the last Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you to hear twenty-five years has characterised the radical anti-

Next to positive measures for the abolition of slave-I have been in this region about four weeks, and have ry, the early friends of the cause pledged themselves to

See how readily the free North, as she is called, pro-I am sorry to say that I find in some places a new scribes her colored citizens ! There are but five N ualism. I have just attended a meeting of Spiritual. franchise. Twenty-two thousand, in the single State of

ignorance? The spirits say it would not do.' So, my The colored citizens of Massachusetts, although more friend, I found that Spiritualism, like Congregational- favored than those of every sister State, are yet proism, and Methodism, and Churchism of all kinds, could scribed by a statute military clause, and their names their complete realization of citizenship will soon melt This meeting was in the town of Dundee, some 24 away under liberal legislation, as will also those of miles from Ypsilanti. I hope that I shall find a differ- greater magnitude in the States designated, if the ent kind of Spiritualism as I pass along through the friends of humanity, of whatever stripe or party, will but unite and manifest that sincerity of purpose, like I had a very good audience in that region, after the the ancient Romans, with whom to proclaim war was

> The colored American confidently relies upon the aid of his friends, but will be ever zealous and progressive himself. His appeal to the community is not in LUCY N. COLMAN. the language of favor seeking, but 'Give us our rights we ask nothing more.'

Boston, November, 1856.

'A GRATEFUL NEGRO.'

the colored citizens of Cincinnati, as to leave no niche for me to occupy other than a hearty endorsement of the vited to meet Mr. Jonathan Cross, to hear from him tributes thus bestowed.

Ball's magnificent Daguerrean Saloons are yet in the ascendent. One of the partners is now pursuing the business in the Pantheon Buildings, London.

Henry Boyd's extensive Furniture Factory and Warehouse is another noticeable establishment. It occupies which, though well known to be rather liberal in its pulitical magnifix appreciate the surgest of the proportion of the partners is now pursuing the business in the Pantheon Buildings, London.

Henry Boyd's extensive Furniture Factory and Warehouse is another noticeable establishment. It occupies which, though well known to be rather liberal in its pulitical magnifix generals the proportion of the proportion of the reasons for carrying on the distribution of religious publications in Virginia and other Southern States. For the cause just assigned, I have no wish to criticise that movement. But one day last week, in one of our principal morning papers—which though well known to be rather liberal in its publical magnifix generals the proportion of religious publications in Virginia and other Southern States. buildings on both sides of the street, and furnishes em- its political morality, somewhat funny in its squibs, ployment to fifty-two hands, colored and white, who, with the assistance of steam power, manufacture every description of cabinet and upholstery work. Such is description of cabinet and upholstery work. Such is the eighth commandment, nor to have espoused the the present position of the proprietor, who was once a slave in Kentucky.

R. S. Duneanson's studio contains many productions

The eighth commandament, nor the eighth commandament, nor great philanthropic and civilizing measure of stealing on the coast of Africa—appeared lowing noticeable and pious paragraph:—

Now this Democratic text certainly needs exor the beauties of the 'Garden of Eden,' presented by him to Charles Avery, Esq., of Alleghany City.

Two colored men are proprietors of a large coal yard.

Two others have proved themselves such excellent coop
Two others have proved themselves such excellent coop-

thanksgiving? If it does not mean this, what does it mean? The popular superstition has been hitherto, that it was even worse to rob a man of his liberty and of himself, than to rob him of his poultry or his umbrella. Bat ethies are to be reformed. The organ of Democracy says that notion is all a fallacy. It is the pocket-books and the overcoats that make plunder a crime. Snatch away, the whole live man, body and soul, crowd him between decks, let his wife and children shrick after him on the shore, chain him, transport him, drive him to a plantation, whip him to unpaid toil, and to a total subjection of his independence, educate him to ignorance, reform him to vice, convert him to ignorance, reform him to vice, convert him to moral and intellectual degradation,—and this will elevate crime to virtue! this will transfigure theft into a sacrament! this will turn piracy into piety! Stealing a butter-knife from a Democratic editor's kitchen sends a fellow to the House of Correction. Stealing a butter-knife from a Democratic editor's kitchen sends a fellow to the House of Correction. Stealing a butter-knife from a Democratic by its will elevate crime to virtue! this will transfigure a heathen land' canonizes him, and transports him to Paradise. Larceny of spoons sends people to prison. Larceny of a child of God sends them to the places of thanksgiving and praise. Let the temple gates be thrown open, for those to ascendint the hill of the Lord, who have hunted, kidnapped, and sold their black brothers and sisters! Let the Gleria in Excelsis arise for the Pentecostal seasons of the middle passage! Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands onto God, by having irons put on them to prevent their owners from plung. Let the Gloria in Extense arise for the Table and the first arise for the middle passage! Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, by having irons put on them to prevent their owners from plunging into the sea, in the agony and desperation of their enslavement. When a slave-ship comes into Christianity. seasons of the middle passage! Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands onto God, by having irons put on them to prevent their owners from plunging into the sea, in the agony and desperation of their enslavement. When a slave-ship comes into a Southern port, discharges her human cargo, and is scuttled and sunk, to put her out of sight, ought not a 'note of thanks' to Divine Providence to be read in the metropolitan churches! An anthem should certainly be written,—as soon as the rehabilitation of art and science, which we hear so much of, takes place in the slavebolding States—celebrating the Christian beneficence of the slave-trade—having for its key-note the testimony of this superannuated victim of the stultifying influence of bondage,—to be rolled over the plains and hills of 'free America,' and swelling into a 'general hurst of joy.' When one of your fast clippers at New York is fully equipped for the business, with the implements of confinement and torture, ought not the pro-slavery clergy to go down, and hold a farewell missionary service on board, previous to her setting sail, on her voyage of liberty and love! At the very least, see the absurdity of anybody's ever speaking of human oppression as an evil again; or of imagining that the slaves feel anything but holy comfort and religious complants. This is something that we in our found the bonds and hearts of freemen—it is to run under the wings of African slavery, and through the institution in which Christianity will take shelter, as in an impregnable Malakoff. In the days of its weakness—forsaken and driven out from the homes and hearts of freemen—it is to run under the wings of African slavery, and three in my God, that the South, the institution in which Christianity will take shelter. This is the language of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, the language of Mr. Keitt, of So

APPALLING CASUALTY.

The British Banner of Oct. 24th, has an account running through from three to four columns, giv-ing a parrative sketch of a late fearful calamity at the Surrey Gardens. The Banner says :-

'The friends of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon had taken the large concert-hall for four Sunday even-ings; and the first service was arranged to be held nday night last. It appears that as early as clock, one hour and a half before the time an-

leries, were speedily filled. The outer gates were her home from the coast of Greenland. Our government, with a courteous liberality which cannot side the gardens and also in the adjoining streets. fail to do honor to the country throughout the civ-By five minutes after six o'clock the whole of the three spacious galleries were filled: the orchestra craft for forty thousand dollars. She has been was also densely crowded. By the time Mr. Spurput in complete order, painted all over, inside and geon took his seat, notwithstanding the immense out; the articles found on board cleansed, repair-By five minutes after six o'clock the whole of the ilized world, purchased the geon took his seat, notwithstanding the immense size of the place, there was not sufficient room for a dozen more to enter, and when the scats became filled, there were some two or three thousand persons who were content to stand in the passages, and there were considerably more standing on the It was with the associations of Dr. Kane's sons who were content to stand in the passages, and there were considerably more standing on the green sward outside looking through the windows.

At about half-past six, Mr. Spurgeon ascended the pulpit, which had been specially erected at the south-west end of the ball, and commenced. In about a quarter of an hour, the attention of the immense audience was attracted by a slight tinking sound, resembling that of a bell, and almost simultaneously cries arose in different parts of the building, "The galleries are giving way!" "Fire, in injured through years of solitude and darkness. the audience. They rose en masse, and, as if elec-trified, and apparently with one mind, made a des-perate rush towards the various places of exit, causing the most fearful confusion and uproar. causing the most fearful confusion and uproar, every person endeavoring to save their own lives at the risk of sacrificing those of their fellow-creatures. The reverend gentleman, with his stentorian voice, implored the excited multitude to keep their seats, assuring them there was no danger, that the alarm was fulse. This assurance was more, as compared with the State election of '55.

He went up to Lowell, and made a speech against the Colonel's plurality in and that the alarm was false. This assurance was more, as compared with the State election of '55. repeated by the officials and others at every point of the building; but, unfortunately, it had no of the building it was all to be the state of the building to be a side to be the state of the building to be a side to be the state of the building to be a side to be the state of the building to be a side to be the state of the building to be a side to be the state of the building to be the fect upon those to whom it was addressed. Those that city-a city which may be said to be the

As before stated, all the galleries were densely crowded, and of course the occupants of that part of the hall were as much excited and alarmed as those on the basement. When the cry was raised, an immediate rush was made to the staircase, which soon became througed. The pressure from the people in the first gallery at the north-west tower of the building was so great that those near-cet to the staircase were driven out by those pressing behind with such terrible force, that the iron was left of Providence, and they wave fremont as the proposed of Providence, and they wave fremont as the providence, and they wave fremont as the providence, and they wave fremont as the providence. As before stated, all the galleries were densely 2020. tower of the building was so great that those near-est to the staircase were driven out by those press-ing behind with such terrible force, that the iron nisters, which were fixed into the stone staircase. rmounted by a thick mahogany rail, were om their sockets, shivering to atoms the mahogany, and precipitating between fifty and sixty persons down the side of the staircase on the crowd below, killing some instantly, and learfully wound-

The cries and shrieks at this period were truly terrific, to which was added the already pent-up excitement of those who had not been able to make over the dead and dying, tearing frantically at each other. Hundreds had their clothes torn from their backs in their endeavors to escape, masses of men and women were driven down and trodden over heedless of their cries and lamentations, men appeared to care not for women, and women appeared equally callous of their own sex, one object only appearing to fill the mind of all—that of self-preservation. Some climbed over the galleries, their exit. They passed on, treading furiously over the dead and dying, tearing frantically at each reservation. Some climbed over the galleries, and dropped upon the heads of those beneath them, others smashed out the windows, vainly endeavoring to escape by jumping out, to the injury of those below. All this time the pressure from those behind became greater and greater: many who would not otherwise have been injured were crushed by the surrounding multitude. Women and even strong men fainted, dropped upon the floor, and were trodden over by those following them.

As soon as the shricks of the unfortunate creatures As soon as the shiftest of the were heard by those who had obtained ingress into the gardens, but could not obtain admission into the hall, they made a desperate rush for the outer gates; but by a but could not obtain admission into the hall, they made a desperate rush for the outer gates; but by a strange arrangement, they could find no means of getting outside the gates, they having been firmly closed, to prevent the great crowd, which had been outside all the evening, from entering the gardens. Men, women and children were drawn and through even over the iron railings, many of them. and thrown over the iron railings, many of them being seriously injured in consequence. As soon as it was known by those outside that a terrible accident had occurred, the wildest rumors pre

vailed. By this time, the greater portion of the audience had escaped from the hall, and, of course, with all had escaped from the hall, and, of course, with all precipitancy, made for the street. Those who had been fortunate chough to escape without injury been fortunate enough to escape without injury assisted in bringing out their more unfortunate friends and companions, which at once realized the fact of the sad calamity to those outside, who, as quickly as possible, made their way toward the building, for the purpose of seeking their relatives and friends. All those who had the power to do

and tove: At the very least, see the absurdity of anybody's ever speaking of human oppression as an evil again; or of imagining that the slaves feel anything but holy comfort and religious complacement their own position: for has not one needs of their own position; for has not one needs of the servant (gentle cuphonism.) more than a bundred years old, 'court forth his devont gratitude' that he was 'stolen' from heathendom into thought of the wind and never imagined. Beneficent institution! amid all the excellencies, we had never credited the with thy excellencies, we had never credited thee with opening a last prospective refuge for our holy re-ligion! 'There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy!
This is a wonderful age. We live and learn. Exchange paper.

THE RESOLUTE. The New York correspondent of

It is worth while, on one of these fine autumn days, to cross the river and take a look at the 'Resolute,' now only awaiting provisions and a crew to sail for England. You know the facts of on Sunday night last. It appears that as early five o'clock, one hour and a half before the time announced for the services to commence, thousands after thousands of well-dressed persons, including a large number of children, could be seen wending. Sir Edward Beechy, when he gave up his vain search, and, after drifting for fifteen months, was their way towards the gardens. their way towards the gardens.

At six o'clock the doors were opened, and the hall, including the various balconies and side galdon, Ct., who refitted her sails, manned and brought ed and boxed up in the hold; and in a few she will be taken to England by the gallant Capt

building, "The galleries are giving way!" "Fire, uninjured through years of solitude and darkness fire!" "The place is falling!" It is needless to in the Arctic seas. The vessel is without speck attempt to describe the effect those shouts had upon or stain—strong, clean, and handsomely fitted up.

' Pictor,' the Boston correspondent of the

fect upon those to whom it was addressed. Those in the rear of the doors pressed heavily upon those old Whig ideas made visible in vast factories and admirable dwellings—is 1838, and his majority flood.

1653. The majority there against Buchanan was So much for Choate's work. Winthrop The same gentleman tried his eloquence upon the people of Providence, and they gave Fremont a smashing majority, while the whole State of Rhode Island, through her liberal support of the good cause, added a new rose to the chaplet won for her by Perry and Greene. A clever caricaturist might find themes for his pencil in the fruitless labors of these clever gentlemen in behalf of less labors of these clever gentlemen in behalf of hunkerism. Rabelais, in Pantagruel, (lib. v. c. 22,) tells us of the employment of Queen Whim's officers, which were marvellously like the doings of Messrs. Choate, Winthrop & Co. Some extractworkes, and my must nive been Choate and Hillard keeping guard over the Union; others, (to conclude,) 'out of nothing made great things run to nothing,' and if they were not a set of hunker Whigs making a fass about disunion, after having destroyed the Whig party, what were they?'

A POETICAL DUN.

Some friend, says the National Intelligences has sent us, under a blank cover, a copy of the subwere trodden over by those following them.

Notwithstanding the number that had fallen from the gallery, the crowd still pressed on to the stair-cases, and had it not been for the providential circumstance that there was an iron pillar supporting the end of the gallery, the loss of life must have been most awful. While this scene of devastation and terror was proceeding at the northwest end of the building, similar horrors were being enacted at all other outlets.

'has sent us, under a blank cover, a copy of the subjoined very elever and very practical jeu d'espril, and addressed by the editor of the Methodist Protestant to his delinquent subscribers. We copy the article simply for the amusement of our readers; for, as Mr. Randolph used to say of his constituents, we have the best and oblets set of subscribers that ever honored and sustained a public journal. They, therefore, as a body, need no such ingenious hint; but, should there be found here and there an exceptional coase, he is al liberty to consider the Hiawathean oppeal addressed to himself: consider the Hiawathean oppeal addressed to himself Should you ask me why this dunning,

Why these sad complaints and murmurs, Murmurs loud about delinquents. Who have read the paper weekly, Read what they have never paid for, Read with pleasure and with profit, Read of news both home and foreign, Read the secure and the receiver. Read with pleasure and with profit. Read of news both home and foreign, Read the essays and the poems, Full of wisdom and instruction; Should you ask us why this dunning, We should as We should answer, we should tell you, From the printer, from the mailer, From the prompt old paper-maker, From the landlord, from the carrier, om the man who taxes letters From the man who taxes letters With a stump from Uncle Samuel—Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—From them all there comes a message, Message kind, but firmly spoken, Please to pay us what you owe us. Sad it is to hear such message, When our funds are all exhausted, When the last bank-note has left us, When the gold coin all has vanished, Gone to pay the paper-maker, Gone to pay the toiling printer,

Gone to pay the landlord tribute, Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the active carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Sammel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay the Western paper
Three and twenty hundred dollars!
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and are what sums are due no Turn and see what sums are due us. Due for volumes long since ended. Due for years of pleasant reading. Due for years of toil-ome labor, Due despite our patient waiting. Due despite our constant dunnie Due in sums from two to twenty. Would you lift a burden from us? Would you drive a spectre fro Would you taste a pleasant slumber Would you have a quiet conscience Would you read a paper paid for ?

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine. INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELTEE

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Counce Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at the ULES HAUEL, most before the property of the pr them a better family medicine for common within my knowledge. Many of my friends in boneflis from them, and coincide with en-possess extraordinary virtues for driving on the sick. They are not only effectual, but a laken—qualities which must make them; en — qualities which en they are known."

hen they are known."

as venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from hidners,

15th April, 1854,—

"Da. J. C. Ayrs... Sir: I have taken your Fills with presensit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite and Billing

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Pean. Railread Ca. sur...

"Ph. R. R. Office, Poiladelphia, Det. 33,

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimory to the disage of your medicines, having derived very material lendth on the cut them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while ny means will procure them."

means will procure treat.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wishwad,
N. H., writes,—

"Having need your Cathartic Pills in my practic, I couly
from experience, that they are an invaluable purpaire. I home
of disordered functions of the liver, coasing headach, indigtion, contiveness, and the great variety of theses that follow
they are a surer remedy than any other. In all case where a
purgative remedy is required, I confidently recument these
purgative remedy is required, I confidently recument the

"Dz. J. C. Ayrz. Dear Sir: I have been afficted from my left scrot gla in its worst form, and row. A first scrot gla in its worst form, and row. with scro'gla in its worst form, and now, after twent and an cathold amount of suffering, have been come in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings write, can only be imagined when you realize what I and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from the state of the company of the state of the company of the state of t

"Never until now have I been free from this louthome dissa In some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and nade no si-must blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others need in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept no partly beld all my days; sometimes it came out in my fee, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cuthric Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eye ax well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced is builty growth; all of which makes me feel already a are person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of consequent mation that shall do good to others; an, with every entimed of gratitude,

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from her child tood, and her statement is strictly Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co.

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court

"SIR: I have great satisfacti

The above are all from persons who are publicly known when they reside, and who would not make these statements without therough conviction that they were true.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you off with other pills, on which they make more profit. He not imposed upon by any such counsellors.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold by

THEODORE METCALF & CO.. Boolon; BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

Forty Years in Slavery. JUST PUBLISHED: THE KIDNAPPED

THE RANSOMED: Being the Personal Recollections of Peur

Still and his Wife Vina, after forty years of Slavery. BY MRS. KATE E. R. PICKARD. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. 8. J. MAT,

AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCELIN, BY WM. H. FURNESS, D.D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCARDADOR BY WM. H. FURNESS, D.D.

PETER STILL was kidnapped in early childhook, from the door-step of his home in New Jersey; for more than forty years he was a slave in Kented; and Alabama; at last, he purchased his freedon ly the slow accumulation of extra labor, and, returning the region of his birth, found his yet surviving mother, and his numerous brothers and sisters, living in add near Philadelphia. His wife and three children, under the pilotage of Seth Concklin, attempted to ecoays, but were recaptured at Vincennes, Indiana. Peter impediately set about collecting the means, for their parchase. The sum demanded for them was expediately set about collecting the means, for their parchase. The sum demanded for them was expediately set about collecting the means, for their parchase. The sum demanded for them was expediately set about collecting the means, for their parchase. The sum demanded for them was expediately and the energy of his race were strikingly manifed in his untiting perseverance, which was crowned silin his nutiving perseverance, which was crowned silin his nutiving perseverance.

The writer of this narrative was a highly estemely frown and the driver's lash.

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